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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Italy's Budget Balanced But War Ignored

$165,000,000 Deficit in Fiscal Year Ended June, 1935

Taxes to Be Increased

Fascist Government Conceals Important Information From Statements

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—For the first time after nearly three months of secret finance, during which no information whatsoever has leaked out on the cost of the Ethiopian war, the Bank of Italy's gold reserves, wholesale prices, cost of living, unemployment, domestic industries and foreign trade, the Fascist Government has furnished figures on the official budget of 1934-35 and on the preliminary estimates for the budget of the financial year 1936-37. The financial year 1935-36 is not yet concluded.

The final deficit for the fiscal year which closed on June 30, 1935, is given at 2,030,000,000 lire, approximately $165,000,000. This figure, it is officially stated, includes 975,000,000 lire (about $75,000,000) of "extraordinary expenses" incurred in connection with activities in East Africa, and a subsidy of 840,000,000 lire to the State railways. If these two items are excluded from the ordinary budget, a deficit of only 215,000,000 lire would be shown.

Left Out War Costs

For the financial year beginning July 1, 1936, not only will the Italian budget be balanced, it is estimated, but it will even show a surplus of 20,000,000 lire. This extraordinary result has been obtained by the expedient of leaving out altogether the cost of the Ethiopian War and by eliminating from the budget the state contribution for the railways deficit.

Finance Minister Thaon de Keval has based the preliminary estimates for his next budget on the requirements of a normal year. From a financial standpoint, however, the incoming year is quite an abnormal one. No account has been taken of the special expenditure needed for the military campaign in East Africa and of the other expenses arising from the present international situation. The extraordinary necessities connected with East Africa and the developments of the situation cannot be either forecast or met by resources of an ordinary character. It is officially explained. There will, therefore, be a special war budget, which will be kept secret and which, most probably, will be financed by borrowing.

Provision, however, has been made in the ordinary budget for interest charges arising out of the financial operations, past as well as present, referring to both East African necessities and to the other engagements of the Treasury.

That Surplus

The preliminary estimates for the financial year 1936-37 provide for an expenditure of 20,291,000,000 lire, an increase of 646,000,000, compared with the estimated expenditure for the current fiscal year. Receipts are estimated at 20,311,000,000 lire, or 2,323,000,000 more than the original estimates for the present year. There is, therefore, an expected surplus of 20,000,000 lire, compared with the preliminary estimated deficit of 1,657,000,000 lire for the current year. The Finance Minister's optimistic expectation of a small surplus is explained by the consideration that the railway deficit will be wiped out during the year by higher transport rates. Increased taxation is also expected to yield larger revenue.

The highest item of expenditure in the next budget is marked for finances—9,701,000,000 lire. The estimates for the fighting services are: Army, 3,391,000,000 lire, a decrease of 168,000,000; navy, 1,544,000,000 lire, an increase of 279,000,000 lire; air force, 970,000,000 lire, an increase of 130,000,000 lire. The sum set aside for the Ministry of Colonies is 408,000,000 lire, compared with 482,000,000 for the current year.

Skepticism Shown

The optimistic forecast of Italy's financial outlook made by the Minister of Finance is regarded in some quarters with skepticism This skepticism is due largely to the fact that the Government has suppressed almost all financial and economic information, which is regarded as evidence that the country's financial and economic conditions are not so satisfactory as the Government pretends.

Moreover, the cost of the Ethiopian war, which has been left out of the budget on the ground that it cannot be calculated, is in everybody's mind, and people are asking how this huge war bill is going to be paid. The knowledge, therefore, that the next budget will close with a small surplus is not proving comforting to the Italian people, since they are aware that in framing the budget the Finance Minister has left out its largest item—the cost of the war.

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King's Chamberlain

Wide World

Marquis of Cholmondeley
First Official Appointee of King Edward VIII

King Appoints High Official For Coronation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 25—Edward VIII's coronation, still about a year ahead, was foreshadowed in his selection of the Marquis of Cholmondeley (pronounced Chumley) as Lord Great Chamberlain. This office is to be distinguished from the Lord Chamberlain, the second dignitary of the Court.

The office of Lord Great Chamberlain is hereditary, being filled in turn by representatives of the three families of Cholmondeley, Ancaster and Carrington, co-heirs of the historical holders of this ancient office.

In the bright sunshine, dripping fog, or weather in-between on Coronation Day, as the case may be, the Lord Great Chamberlain must be up and about early. To his lot falls the ancient honor of dressing the King.

Before the Court of Claims he still asserts his traditional right to bring the new Sovereign's "shirt, stockings and drawers." In return he receives archaic fees, including the King's bed and "night robe."

Dates To Norman Times

Yet for all the quaint archaisms that cling to this venerable office which dates from Norman times when the person of the King was revered as belonging to a divinely instituted status quite apart from the common walks of men, the Lord Great Chamberlain has functions of more than ceremonial importance in the modern conduct of affairs.

Even on coronation day he takes an active part in investing the King with the royal insignia, and serves the King with water both before and after the banquet.

Every day he has charge of the Palace of Westminster (which includes the House of Parliament, Westminster Hall and St. Stephen's Chapel), keeping an office in the House of Lords and devoting himself especially to the supervision of that portion of the palace.

General Slump In Prices Fails To Follow AAA

Sectional Reductions in Flour, Bread and Pork Reported

Uncertainty Blamed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—Housewives have begun to feel a few reductions but no general drop in food prices as the result of the Supreme Court's invalidation of the Agricultural Adjustment Act crop reduction program.

For two and a half years the men who stock grocery shelves with staples have ben telling the housewife to blame the AAA processing tax for the higher prices, but with the removal of the tax there has not been the general reduction in the cost of living that might have been expected.

The first official figures on changes in living costs since the Supreme Court's decision will not be available until Feb. 12, but newspaper items collected by those who are interested in the consumer's point of view reveal the trend.

Flour Is Down

Flour has been reduced $1.38 a barrel, and several chain stores have dropped the price of bread a cent a loaf in metropolitan areas, but independent bakers have not followed suit and many smaller communities are still paying the same for bread that they were before the court decision.

Pork chops and other pork cuts were selling in some parts of the country 3 to 6 cents a pound cheaper than the week before the AAA decision, but the reduction was not general, on account of the shortage of hog stocks. Sugar is down slightly in some places, although there is some doubt as to whether its price was ever affected by the processing tax in view of offsetting tariff reductions. Quotas for sugar-producing areas are still retained.

Cotton Goods Stable

Retail prices of rice have not declined, nor has there been any decided change in the price of cotton goods. The price of peanuts and potatoes is substantially the same as before the decision while corn products have dropped so slightly that the consumer has not been allowed to share in the benefit.

Apparently food processors for the most part have adopted a policy of watchful waiting. They want to know whether there is a likelihood of the Government imposing new taxes on them before they share with the consumer the additional profit they are now pocketing as a result of the removal of the processing taxes.

Supply Men's Views

Questions asked of supply men in various parts of the country as to why prices have not declined have brought these answers:

Stocks now on grocery store shelves were purchased at a figure that included the processing tax.

Processors lost money on processing taxes and now intend to make up their losses.

In the case of bread, the cost of lard, milk and other ingredients still remains high despite the decline in the cost of flour.

The new social security taxes may

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The Mother Church Unemployment Relief Fund and the Community Federation of Boston Fund

THE Christian Science Board of Directors is co-operating with the Committee in charge of the "Community Federation of Boston" campaign of 1936. Pursuant to this co-operative plan, the employees of The Mother Church, The Christian Science Publishing Society, our various trusteeships, and others who wish to do so, are contributing to an unemployment relief fund to be disbursed in Boston proper by a special Relief Committee appointed by The Christian Science Board of Directors. There is need of this form of relief.

Christian Scientists, including those of our local congregation who desire to contribute to our own fund for unemployment relief, are welcome to do so, and may send remittances directly to the Treasurer of The Mother Church, Edward L. Ripley, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Contributions to this special fund will be used for unemployment relief only.

In furtherance of the desire indicated in this notice, to share in meeting the need, the Almoner of The Mother Church and his assistants will co-operate with other charitable organizations in Boston to avoid duplication in administering relief.

With regard to the Campaign of the Community Federation of Boston, The Christian Science Board of Directors is glad to publish the following announcement at the request of that Federation:

101 Social and Charitable Agencies Serving Greater Boston Hold Annual Campaign for Funds

"Between Jan. 27 and Feb. 10 one hundred and one social and welfare agencies, serving Greater Boston, will participate in '1936 Community Fund Campaign' to raise $3,750,000 for their operating and maintenance needs during 1396.

"These agencies which include 16 neighborhood houses, 26 organizations having primarily to do with the protection and guidance of youth, and 22 units which aid and improve the situation of the needy and distressed, are members of a charitable corporation, 'Community Federation of Boston,' of which Charles Francis Adams is president.

"The agencies make no distinction as to race or creed: the character of their service is expressed in the Campaign's slogan —'Be a Good Neighbor.' The continued maintenance of the agencies is a matter of concern to the entire community of Greater Boston, a population of nearly 2,000,000 persons.

"Those who wish to contribute to the 101 social and charitable agencies, or any of them, participating in the Campaign may do so by sending their contributions to 'Community Federation of Boston,' either at its office at 70 Federal Street, Boston—Tel. Hubbard 8600—or at the Huntington Avenue Branch of the First National Bank of Boston at 238 Huntington Avenue, Boston."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Jury Ponders Morro Castle Burning; Loss of La Crescenta Speeds Reform

British Parliament to Pass Act to Prevent Recurrence

Tanker Overloaded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Transport and General Workers' Union, acting in concert with the National Union of Seamen, two bodies which between them represent the great majority off British sailors, are, the Monitor learns, taking action through Parliament to make the recurrence impossible of such an event as that of the recent loss, partly due to overloading, of the British ship La Crescenta, to which the finding of an official wreck commission here has just drawn prominent attention.

La Crescenta was an oil tanker of 5880 tons built in England in 1923. It sank with all hands in mid-ocean about Dec. 5, 1934, while on a voyage from Port San Luis, Calif., to Osaka, Japan.

Overloading Ordered

Lord Merrivale, Lord Justice of Appeal, presiding over the commission, said "the causes of the loss were contributed to by the wrongful acts and defaults of the owners. . . . We have no doubt that when La Crescenta left port—San Luis in November, 1934—she was more than 10 inches deeper in the water than she should have been, and that when she sank, though the submersion had been diminished it had not been got rid of. . . . The master . . . overloaded at the express bidding of those who represented his employers. . . . He realized the peril, but employment was precarious and the directions he got could hardly have been misunderstood. . . . They ignored the regulations because they intended that La Crescenta should be loaded as fully as possible, and that this was done to secure as large a return as possible from the vessel's employment in times when profit was hard to obtain."

This pronouncement is now under

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Steamship Owners Study Safety Plan

By a Staff Correspondent

New York, Jan. 25

STEAMSHIP operators here today were considering an American sea safety program submitted to them late yesterday by the National Committee on Safety at Sea. The committee, according to Howard S. Cullman, vice-chairman, will seek a constructive maritime safety legislative program urging:

1. Ratification of the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea.
2. Establishment of schoolships to provide efficient, well-trained personnel aboard American ships.
3. Expansion of the bureau of navigation and steamboat inspection service.
4. Registration and licensing of all lighters, scows, and similar craft, and the issuance of permits to all small boats to insure a minimum of control and regulation over water transportation as compared with regulation of land transportation.
5. Submission of a regular legislative report to Congress each year toward revision of sea safety standards.
6. Better labor co-ordination. A resolution was approved to ask President Roosevelt to appoint a shipping personnel committee to study and recommend legislative measures for greater labor harmony at sea.

Studies Evidence Against Officers and Men on Negligence Charge

No Civil Liability

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—The question of whether the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, its executive vice-president and the chief officers of its steamship Morro Castle were guilty of criminal negligence leading to the destruction of that vessel by fire, with the loss of 134 lives, off Asbury Park, N. J., on Sept. 8, 1934, is before a jury in the United States District Court here, today, after a trial lasting 10 weeks.

William F. Warms, acting captain of the Morro Castle; Eben S. Abbott, chief engineer, and Henry E. Cabaud, executive director of the company's operations, are personal defendants, while the steamship corporation and affiliated organizations also are involved. Maximum penalties for any of the defendants are $10,000 fine and 10 years in prison.

Following an all-day summation of the case, Judge Murray Hulbert charged the jury of 12 men.

He said in part:

"The time consumed has been fully justified by the importance of the case. The carrying of passengers at sea provokes a high responsibility." Justice Hulbert added that any question of civil liability had no place in this trial, but must be dealt with upon application to some other tribunal."

Has Important Bearing

While the question of civil claims against the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company (Ward Line) for damages to passengers

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U. S. Bar Is Urged To Rally to Side Of Constitution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—By way of throwing some preliminary fagots on the fire under the Roosevelt Administration for the major blaze which the anti-new deal forces expect Alfred E. Smith to build in his American Liberty League address in Washington tonight, John W. Davis, another leader of this latter-day "Union-saving" body, is today unequivocally on record in defining the depth and width of the gulf between the democracy of the New Deal and that of the eastern, so-called "gold" Democrats.

Like Mr. Smith a one-time standard-bearer of the party of Jefferson Mr. Davis is in the forefront of counsel in the court battle industry is waging against the regulatory machinery of the Roosevelt recovery policies.

Rallies Bar to Rescue

Addressing the annual convention dinner of the New York State Bar Association at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night, Mr. Davis sounded a rallying call to the legal profession to defend the Constitution in tones of rejoicing that "in the courts of the country the law has found its champions and defenders."

Theirs was the function, he declared, to prevent violation of the oath of office that was finding expression in the advance federal powers of today, and out of which must eventuate, if permitted to proceed, disunion or despotism.

"Just as the obligatory force of contracts is the prop of our whole social order," he said, "so the solemn promise of a public officer to keep within the law that makes him, is the cement that holds all free government together. . . .

An Offense Against Country

A wilful usurpation of power by any official, high or low is an offense that no man who loves his country can pardon or condone. Guilt in such things . . . cannot be covered by bland excuses or pious aspirations. . . .

"Such is our law; and if we have lived to grieve at the passage of not one, but a whole series of statutes passed in bold defiance of its basic principles, we have also lived to re-

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Newark Restores City Pay-Roll Cuts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 25—Salary cuts on the city's pay rolls ranging from 1 to 25 per cent and in effect for the last three years will be restored on July 1 to 8000 Newark City employees at a cost of $800,000 for this year, according to announcement by Mayor C. Ellenstein.

The reductions were instituted three years ago following bankers' demands for economy in the city administration. Improvement in tax returns and economies in government were given as the reason for the wage restoration, 1935 collections having exceeded the $31,000,000 budget.

Although this was said to include tax arrears, factors contributing to the action were compliance with Bankers' demands for a pay-as-you-go policy and, it was added realization that this is an election year and that about 20,000 votes are controlled by municipal employees.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, Jan. 25

Capital—Federal Reserve; Smith; Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—The grist of Federal Government:

Federal Reserve Board made its first use of the new powers to regulate the intricate financial system of the country—thereby raising margin requirements, which restricts credit in security trading and calls for more cash in proportion. The change affected only the more speculative securities, and is interpreted as a distinct gesture against a yeasty stock market, coming on the eve of retirement of the present Federal Reserve Board personnel and the appointment of a new membership.

Political fingers were poised for turning on the radio dials to Alfred E. Smith speech to the American Liberty League tonight—with apprehension or glee according to political color.

Food prices have not yet appreciably dropped as a result of the AAA invalidation, a survey reveals. But present prices reflect the conditions of crops already controlled by the AAA; hence the significant effects on prices of the AAA decision will depend on the nature of the substitute program.

Employment was increased by 323,000 news jobs in December, the Department of Labor announced, with pay-roll increases of $13,300,000. But total employment was only 545,000 more than December, 1934.

Oil Sanctions—League Studies Embargoes

London—The numerous and powerful League groups here are watching Anthony Eden's latest phase of policy at Geneva with hawk-like interest. It yet remains uncertain whether Mr. Eden has become lukewarm in support of oil sanctions, as some charge, or whether his earlier driving force will reassert itself when the League committee completes its study of new and old sanctions.

There was general apprehension when Mr. Eden announced that he would not urge oil sanctions, and merely promote a study of their practicality. Even Mr. Eden's critics, however, granted that if the effect of the sanctions had not been earlier explored, there was a strong case for assembling the facts and co-ordinating them. Nevertheless, the League groups are repeatedly voicing their determination that the débâcle of the Hoare-Laval settlement plan shall not be repeated. As is said by Wickham Steed, former editor of The Times of London, in today's Monitor, "The ground swell after the (Hoare-Laval) storm is far from having subsided."

Wickham Steed on "Behind the 'Great Betrayal'": Editorial Page.

League—Sanctions Report Put on Rush Schedule

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva—A League decision on the oil sanction is now expected to be forced shortly after mid-February, as the committees of experts plan to complete their sanctions study and recommendations by then. The committee evaluating the existing sanctions convenes next Wednesday, and the committee on the oil sanction meets on Monday, Feb. 3. Two weeks is believed to be sufficient for the inquiries and reports.

Expenditures—Declared Leading to More Taxes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington—"The Government's financial plight," said the United States Chamber of Commerce in a review of business conditions, "becomes of increasing concern.

"Huge new prospective expenditures (including the bonus), not contemplated in the President's budget, loom disquietingly. As a result, therefore, earlier official assurances of a balanced budget and more recent administration promises of a decline in spending are obviously hopeless of fulfillment, despite the fact that business has improved, bringing increased revenues, and that requirements for unemployment relief are gradually lessening.

"New or increased taxes seem eventually inescapable."

Security Pact—Spain Speaks for Opposition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva—The case of certain League groups for warning against the British-sponsored Mediterranean security pact, and against Britain's single-handed dispatch of its navy to the Mediterranean, was stated more bluntly than heretofore by Spain. That nation declined to commit itself to military action under this security pact. This refusal was partly caused, Spain said, by a belief that military action in support of sanctions should be managed by an appropriate unit of the League, and not by an extra-League group of nations. Moreover, Spain took the position that Britain should not have sent its fleet into the Mediterranean ostensibly as a "collective measure" without consulting the League.

A number of lesser protests similar to that of Spain have been recorded here, tending to emphasize the danger of separating armed action, designed to support League sanctions, from League direction.

Italian Reply—Hinges Peace on Mediterranean

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Rome—Italy's reply to the British security pact states in somewhat more emphatic language that the Ethiopian conflict will "never" cause

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Yields to League

Wide World

Arthur Greiser
President of the Danzig Senate

League Pressure On Italy Unabated As Council Closes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 25—Complete disposal of the Danzig problem is generally and perhaps optimistically regarded as the outstanding achievement of the League Council session.

The pledge by President Arthur Greiser of the Danzig Senate loyally to carry out the Free City's constitution will, if put ito effect, remove from League's agenda one of its most persistent items.

Two developments in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict emerged from the session, which closed yesterday.

Spain Lukewarm

Spain's noncommital promise of mutual aid in the Mediterranean is explained as being partly due to governmental difficulties, partly to the traditions of neutrality which make Spain reluctant to commit itself to military measures, partly to the feeling that Britain should not have sent the fleet into the Mediterranean without League approval.

The upshot was that while affirming loyalty to the League, Spain insists that the hypothetical case envisaged by Britain should be studied, if necessary, not by individual nations, but by appropriate committees of the League.

The second development concerns sanctions. By convoking the committee experts to inquire into the working of existing sanctions for next Wednesday and appointing Monday, Feb. 3 for the first meeting of the special Expert Committee to examine into conditions of the trade in and transport of petrol, the Committee of Eighteen is held to have shown its determination to continue pressure on Italy.

It is generally stated in official circles that a fortnight should suffice for the task of clearing up the oil situation. Thus before the end of February the League must come definitely to the question of whether it will order oil sanctions.

Red Plot Not Proved

The Soviet-Uruguayan dispute ended with no real decision. The new Russian international doctrine that countries cannot break off diplomatic relations without submitting their complaints to the League was not upheld and Uruguayan reliance on national sovereignty apparently is endorsed. But the proof of a Communist plot from a Montevideo base is not considered to have been adduced and the parties are urged to seek a favorable opportunity for renewing relations.

Poland's Pro-German Foreign Policy Swings To Support of League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Jan. 25—The reported change in Poland's policy in supporting the League Commissioner's

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Sigma Chi Takes Back Once 'Fired' Eminent Jurist

CHICAGO, Jan. 25 (AP)—A college prank, committed 55 years ago by Justice Willis Van Devanter, of the United States Supreme Court, was officially "forgotten" today by the fraternity which expelled him for it.

The offense, so old no one could remember just what it was, was adjudged "trivial" and he is again a brother of Sigmi Chi.

The justice, who became a member of Beta Theta Pi as soon as Sigma Chi dropped him in 1881, accepted the reinstatement "in the same kindly and fraternal spirit" in which it was offered, Chester W. Cleveland, editor of the Sigma Chi magazine, disclosed.

It came about as a result of efforts of John S. McMillin, Roche Harbor, Wash., who pledged the future jurist and initiated him.

Mr. McMillin held Justice Van Devanter had been wronged in his expulsion, which followed "schoolboy disagreement."

Also, Editor Cleveland said, it was embarrasing for the fraternity to issue a directory carrying the name of a Supreme Court justice, and opposite it the word "expelled."

To get the justice back, Sigma Chi had to ask Beta Theta Pi's permission. The Betas were nice about it, making Van Devanter one of the country's few dual fraternity men.

Dolan's Case To Remain In Supreme Court

Justice Crosby Denies His Plea for Transfer to Superior Bench

Boston Today—*also sees*—U. S. Attorney Ford announce complete case against Beano, with trial starting in two weeks—Extensive week-end winter sports planned—Nantucket Lightship back on post, holding position with motors — John T. Hull given three to five years for larceny in stock deals.

Dolan—Loses Plea For Transfer of Suit

Over the first legal hurdle raised by plaintiff's lawyers leaped the Dolan case today. Supreme Court Justice John C. Crosby ruled it must be heard in the State's highest tribunal, not in the lower Superior Court, as requested by counsel for Edmund L. Dolan, City Treasurer of Boston when James M. Curley was Mayor.

Mayor Mansfield, who sponsored filing the case against Mr. Dolan and six others in an attempt to recover $250,000 in reputed profits allegedly wrongfully made at the city's expense, was visibly cheered today when informed of the court's order. He regarded it as a victory because it focuses the case in the highest possible state tribunal and brings the case to a point where it will likely be heard by present members of the bench. It has been openly charged that an attempt might be made to retire several of the present justices before the case comes up. Governor Curley advised retirement of justices more than 70 years of age in his annual message.

But having failed in their first attempt to gain a concession from the court, defendants filed a demurrer which will have to be argued before the case opens.

Beano—Grand Jury To Get Evidence Soon

Racketeers, enjoying success in their cleverly disguised schemes to fleece the public's pocketbook, often take one too many steps. Such a step today appeared to have brought beano game operators perilously near the precipice.

Since last fall, when a beano party for the Church of the Lady of the Angels in Worcester was announced, offering $50.000 in prizes, federal investigators have been on the trail. Their curiosity more than equaled the public's extreme interest in the gamble. They reported: Not one cent of the $50,000 prize money has been delivered.

Today U. S. Attorney Francis J. W. Ford capped the operations of his investigators. "The government investigation of professional lottery promoters, who have mulcted the public of thousands of dollars through lottery rackets, will be presented to the Federal Grand Jury at Boston in two weeks."

Spiraling beano figures, according to Attorney Ford, have led federal investigators into a maze of intricate underworld operations, closely tying up beano with sweepstake lotteries and even the street game of "nigger pool."

Supplementing Mr. Ford's statement, Chief Postal Inspector John J. Breslin declared: "When we air this beano lottery racket in the federal court we will clean up a big racket ring which has been operating in northeastern United States."

Snow—Conditions For Sports Are Ideal

Ideal conditions for snow sports were reported from all New England centers today, due to the heavy falls of the past week. The blanket of snow varied from 18 inches to nearly five feet all over the winter sports area.

Pinkham Notch, N. H., entrance to trails in the Mt. Washington and Moriah ranges, led all regions with a depth of 42 inches. The Moosilauke area reported over four feet, and in Bartlett, on the Crawford Notch highway, the depth was reported at 42 inches. Vermont reported 40 inches in the Smuggler's Notch-Mansfield area, and Woodstock, where four ski tows are in operation, reported ample snow.

Festivities were planned in a number of northern New England communities as an additional attraction to snow sportsters. In New Hampshire, Pittsfield, in the Suncook Valley, was holding its winter carnival today and tomorrow with sled dog racing, skiing and ski-jumping contests scheduled.

At Gilford in the Winnepesaukee region ski running tests were planned on Gunstock Mountain where there is also a ski tow operating. Concord, Conway, Alton and Woodsville, N. H., were all running off annual winter carnivals.

In Massachusetts Greenfield was scheduled to be the scene of the Western Massachusetts Interclub Sno Fest, and at Ayer, Mass., a new jumping trestle attracted a number of noted skiers to inaugurate its thrilling passage.

The first snow train today left the North Station in Boston for Littleton, N. H. and Woodstock, Vt. Sunday trains were scheduled from Boston and Worcester to Plymouth, N. H. from Boston to Ayer, Mass.;

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Duce's Reply on 5-Power Bloc Avoids Calling Oil Ban Hostile

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Jan. 25 — The question whether Benito Mussolini, on second thoughts, has decided not to treat the imposition of the oil embargo as a "hostile act" justifying military action on Italy's part is raised as a result of his reply, just published here, to the British memorandum to the League on mutual assistance in the Mediterranean.

The reply states in more emphatic language than previously that Italy's colonial action in East Africa will "never" constitute a threat to European peace. It intimates that the only threat to peace comes from the concentration of the British fleet in the Mediterranean and from the subsequent agreement of a military character which has been concluded by the British with some of the Mediterranean countries.

Would It Be Hostile Act?

Doubts still remain, however, regarding Italy's attitude as to whether the oil embargo would be considered a "casus belli." Spokesmen for the Italian Government have often told the foreign correspondents here that imposition of such an embargo would be regarded as an act of "profound unfriendliness."

The Fascist press, however, has gone further and described it as a hostile act.

On the other hand, Italy has never yet stated unequivocally that an oil embargo would not be regarded as an act of war. In this respect, therefore, Italy's attitude is still undefined and this uncertainty coupled with the tone of the Fascist press may perhaps be held to justify British precautionary measures to a certain degree.

Military Moves Not Approved

The Rome Tribuna makes the following charges as to the British memorandum to the League:

First, that Britain presented only yesterday to the Committee of Eighteen, which is no a recognized League organ, an account of military negotiations she had carried on without the League's knowledge for the very good reason that the League had approved no military measures. Her communication, therefore, was "ex post facto, underhanded and irregular."

Secondly, that Article XVI of the League Covenant states that in the event of a rupture of commercial relations with an aggressor State, the League may recommend to member governments military precautions that they should take. The Council made no such recommendations in this instance, but Britain went ahead on her own initiative in violation of the Covenant.

Began Before War

Thirdly, that Britain's military measures are not a consequence of sanctions, since the concentration of her fleet in the Mediterranean began in mid-September when the hostilities in East Africa had not yet opened.

Fourthly, that it is not true that Britain's military negotiations date from mid-October. They originated with Sir Samuel Hoare's letter of Sept. 26 to the French Ambassador in London.

Fifthly, it is not true that Britain has acted within the League of Nations' framework, since the concentration of her fleet in the Mediterranean had the obvious purpose of intimidating Italy and not a guaranteeing collective security. Even thereafter Britain continued to act on her own initiative, consulting first France alone and then several Mediterranean States of her own choosing in which she did not include, for instance, Spain. Any measure adopted by the League should be a result of League deliberation and should include all States interested in the relevant question.

Tanker's Loss Points To British Law Changes

(Continued from Page 1)

further official investigation by the British Board of Trade, this being a necessary preliminary to any legal prosecutions that may be decided upon for applying such penalties as the law allows to any responsible persons still alive.

For Prevention

Meanwhile the question of revising the law so as to render it more effectual in preventing such occurrences is being also gone into. Here two considerations come in. One is the possibility of such stricter regulations as have long been urged by the National Union of Seamen. The other question concerns additional state help to British shipping in order to render it possible for such craft to operate without unduly cutting costs, in the face of the very severe competition to which they are now subjected by subsidized foreign vessels.

The workers' advice has been that the British Mercantile Marine Act of 1894, laying down the existing regulations in such cases, is in need of revision, alike as regards standards of manning, equipment, and official inspection. This, it is claimed, is necessary to render more universal than is now the case, the high standards of safety already prevailing in Britain's better-found vessels.

Subsidy to Continue

Regarding further state help to British vessels to enable them to afford additional expenditure, two facts have to be considered. One is that the British Government announced on Dec. 10 a decision which it has reached to continue for another year a subsidy amounting to £2,000,000 which it paid in 1934 to tramp (cargo-carrying) ships other than regular passenger liners. The other is that British shipping firms say such help is quite inadequate to enable them to continue to hold their own on certain important sea routes.

Mr. Alexander Shaw brought this out in a presidential address he delivered here on Dec. 11 in his capacity as chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Britain's leading shipping combine in eastern, far eastern and Australian waters. Mr. Shaw drew attention in particular to success achieved by United States state-subsidized vessels in expelling British ships from the trade between the North American continent on the one side and Australia and New Zealand on the other.

There are thus several points into which the British Board of Trade is now looking. The position taken up by Mr. Baldwin's Government is that at all costs safety must be preserved and that British ships must be kept at work—but that the less there is of state intervention the better, provided these two essential requirements are fulfilled.

League Official Tells Of Sociological Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—League of Nations committees are now at work on such practical problems as nutrition, sociological questions and the effect of relief distribution on the moral life of the child, and information on the means used in various countries made available so that all countries may share in the human benefits. This statement was made by Miss Mary McGeachy, liaison officer of the Secretariat of the League, who stressed the remarkable development of practical co-operation within the League in securing information and material which is of service to people in many countries.

Nutrition problems may be complicated to some extent by tariffs, she continued. As an example, Miss McGeachy explained that less than one orange per year person might be imported into Poland, because of the tariff, so that it would be useless to prescribe orange juice for the children there.

Jury Considers Burning at Sea Of Morro Castle

(Continued from Page 1)

and survivors growing out of the Morro Castle disaster was not brought forward, the case was seen here as having an important bearing upon these actions.

Damages aggregating more than $1,000,000 already have been filed and indications were that they would be contested bitterly by the litigants.

Another feature of the proceedings was seen as having indirect, but nevertheless strong, effect upon the movement for greater safety at sea, to which emphasis was given by the burning of the Morro Castle with such a heavy loss of passengers, crew and property. The vessel itself, which cost $5,000,000 about five years ago, later was sold to a Baltimore wrecking company as salvage for $33,605.

Wilful Negligence Charged

Grand Jury indictments resulting in the present trial were the first to be returned in this district on the charge of wilful negligence resulting in loss of life at sea since the General Slocum tragedy on June 5, 1904.

Millions of words of testimony were briefed yesterday when the case was placed before the jury in summation form by George Z. Medalie, defense counsel, and Francis W. H. Adams, special prosecutor. Mr. Medalie, formerly United States attorney here, is a prominent New York lawyer.

In addressing the jury, Mr. Medalie attempted to show that because of the Morro Castle's construction, the fire—whose origin had not been definitely traced—would have doomed the vessel regardless of any action that might have been taken by its officers and crew.

Defends Officers

Mr. Medalie spent the major portion of four hourse before the jury in defending the actions of Captain Warms and his chief engineer, Mr. Abbott, on the night of the disaster. He asked that their conduct be judged, not in the light of what might have been done, but in recognition of the emergency that had to be met at that hour.

It is easy for capable people to sit back a year after the Morro Castle was destroyed and debate about the steps that should have been taken during a crisis, he said, indicating that captains of vessels do not have their orders mapped out in advance at such times.

Captain Warms, particularly, he reminded the jury, assumed command of the vessel only a few hours before the fire, following upon the death of Capt. Robert R. Willmott. Up to that time, Mr. Medalie said, Captain Warms had been the master of a small freighter and a loyal aide to Captain Willmott.

Stress on Time

In concluding its case, the defense laid great stress upon the element of time involved. It held this to be of great importance, because of the charge that Captain Warms delayed sounding the alarms until long after the fire had been discovered aboard the Morro Castle. Mr. Medalie attempted to refute this charge by stressing evidence to show that Captain Warms assumed control of fire suppression operations on the bridge soon after the blaze had been discovered.

"From the moment news of the fire reached him, Captain Warms began to act with sound, decisive judgment," Mr. Medalie declared.

Defense counsel then proceeded to defend the action of Captain Warms in delaying efforts to get passengers on deck. To have done otherwise, Mr. Medalie said, would have subjected them to even greater jeopardy through the danger of a stampede.

Guided by Tradition

Mr. Abbott, who has borne the brunt of government evidence during the trial, was described by Mr. Medalie as having been guided by traditions of the engine room. Commands from the bridge were obeyed as long as communication held up, he said, adding that Mr. Abbott left the vessel in a life boat under orders from Captain Warms.

Mr. Medalie asked the jury to consider Mr. Cabaud's position as that of an office executive who was not actively in charge of his steamships after they had put out from port. When ships were at sea, he explained, the responsibility of command rests with their captains.

Lack of discipline on board and the failure of officers to assign each member of the crew a specific duty in case of fire were assigned by the prosecution as reasons for confusion and disorder that brought the Morro Castle to the status of a charred hulk.

Few Men Knew Duties

Of the 231 men in the crew, only 100 places had to be filled during emergencies, yet scarcely any of the men knew their proper duties, Mr. Adams said.

He stressed the inadequacy of prescribed boat drills, trial of equipment and other weekly routines required by law, and declared:

"It was a mockery; it was a form. You had to put something in the logbook to comply with the law, so you blew a whistle and a group of men stood around for a few minutes—that was a boat drill."

Freight and traffic conditions came ahead of safety for passengers in the company's efforts to establish a sailing schedule for the Morro Castle, Mr. Adams charged.

Made 170 Sailings

During the four years the vessel was in operation, he said, the Morro Castle made 170 sailings, and was out of service only a little more than a week each year. Such a schedule, coupled with an understaffed and overworked crew, made it impossible to provide proper training, the prosecution held.

"It was inevitable that the disaster should occur that night, because there was no organization, no discipline," he continued. "It was Captain Warms' responsibility to conduct the boat drills. He neglected that responsibility before the fire, and on the night of the disaster, his neglect became apparent.

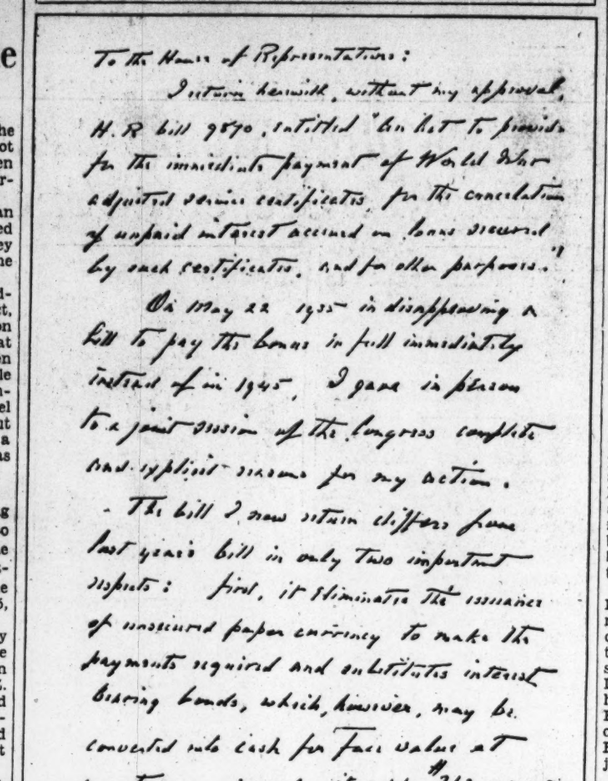
Sought to Save Ship

"Every effort by Captain Warms that night was directed toward saving the ship, and that is the reason he did not pay attention to the care of his passengers."

The chief engineer, the prosecution counsel said, had made no effort to organize the 47 men under his command to act in case of an emergency. Turning to consider the charge against Mr. Cabaud and the steamship company, he declared:

"Although the corporation was not, and could not be, on board ship that night, its presence there was as real as the defendants Warms and Abbott. The confusion and turmoil that night were caused as much by its acts and negligence as by that of the chief officers. Mr. Cabaud, the directing head by his own admission, was in immediate control. The conditions on the Morro Castle could not have existed without Mr. Cabaud's benediction."

Veto Note President Penned



To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith, without my approval, H.R. bill 9870, entitled "An Act to provide for the immediate payment of World War adjusted service certificates, for the cancellation of unpaid interest accrued on loans secured by such certificates, and for other purposes."

On May 22 1935 in disapproving a bill to pay the bonus in full immediately instead of in 1945, I gave it pleasure to a joint session of the Congress complete and explicit reasons for my action.

The bill I now return differs from last year's bill in only two important respects: first, it eliminates the issuance of unsecured paper currency to make the payments required and substitutes interest bearing bonds, which, however, may be converted into cash for face value at any time, second; it adds $2,263,000,000 to the total payments by forgiving interest after October 1, 1935, on amounts borrowed.

In all other respects, the circumstances, arguments and facts remain essentially the same as those fully covered and explained by me only eight months ago.

I respectfully refer the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives to every word of what I said then.

My convictions are as impelling today as they were then. Therefore I cannot change them.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

The White House
January 24, 1936

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"F. D." Emulates "T. R."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—President Roosevelt, in writing out his veto message in longhand, emulated the elder Roosevelt in simplified spelling. In the last line of the fourth sentence in his message he spells "cancellation" with only one "l"—cancelation. And in the last sentence he spells "therfore' without the final "e," both being allowed in Webster's International Dictionary.

This doubtless will add to the historic value of the manuscript, just as typographical or perforation blunders enhance the philatelic value of stamps.

Mr. Roosevelt drafted the message on two long sheets of paper with blue ink as he lay in bed, just before turning out the lights at 1 a. m.

The Congressional Record, adhering to the doctrine that "the King can do no wrong," reprinted the President's spelling of "cancelation," but corrected "therefor."

Auto Workers Seek Charter Free From Craft Union Clause

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 25 (AP)—The persistent industrial - craft unionism issue again thrust itself before the executive council of the American Federation of Labor today.

Provisional President Frank Dillon of the Automobile Workers was scheduled to appear with a petition for removal of craft-union stipulations from the charter of his organization. Nobody could say how the council would deal with his plea, or whether it would hasten what some observers see as the beginning of a finish fight between industrial and craft unionists.

Meanwhile, the action of the council in demanding dissolution of the Lewis committee for industrial organization brought criticism from John Brophy, director of the committee.

Mr. Brophy at Washington said:

"We are met with a decree from the council which, if it could be put into effect, would place union membership on the same basis as citizenship in a dictatorial state."

The council is dominated by those who favor organization of labor according to crafts, rather than by whole industries, regardless of the different trades involved.

U. S. Schools Plan Car Driving Course

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—Educators throughout the country are preparing to establish a course of study in secondary schools on the operation of motor vehicles, according to an announcement by the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, and the bureau is about to meet the demand for classroom material by publishing a textbook which will be suitable for use in high schools. It will be called "Man and the Motor Car," and will have nationwide distribution after Feb. 1, the publication date, the announcement said.

Courses of this character, it added, were now being given in New York, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Emphasis was placed by the bureau upon more carefully regulated licensing of automobile drivers. While locomotive engineers and airplane pilots are rigidly examined, and in spite of the fact that they have a superior accident record, only the most cursory attention is given to the qualifications of motorcar drivers, it was said.

"If we are seriously to attack our traffic problem, this condition cannot be allowed to continue," declared Albert W. Whitney, associate general manager. "Somewhere in our social and educational system a place must be found where responsibility can be definitely established for teaching young people how to use the automobile. The natural place for giving such instruction is the high school."

Wagner Act Under Fire Of Labor and Capital

CHICAGO, Jan. 25 (AP)—Petitions of Clayton Mark & Co., Chicago steel manufacturer, and of an independent union of 450 employees, seeking injunctions to restrain enforcement of the Wagner Labor Relations Act, were under advisement yesterday by Federal Judge Charles E. Woodward.

The petitions would stop the National Labor Relations Board from holding an election among the union's employees. The court asked attorneys for further briefs before handing down a decision. A lodge of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America sought the election. Counsel for the company and employees argued that since no complaint was lodged against the firm for violation of the Wagner act's provisions, the petitioners were entitled to a stay of action by the board.

California Finds Usury Law Fails To End High Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Small-loan borrowers in California are likely to find themselves at the mercy of unlimited interest charges by many lending institutions until the State Legislature tightens up the usury law.

Loopholes afforded by a constitutional amendment passed Nov. 6, 1934, were confirmed in a recent suit here to recover usurious interest sums. In deciding against the complaint, the appellate department of the Superior Court found that the State Legislature had not yet regulated the interest rates allowable for lending institutions exempted by the vote of the people.

Repealed 1918 Law

The amendment repealed the 1918 usury statute, with its 12 per cent per annum limit, and reduced the amount to 10 per cent except for loans made by building and loan associations, industrial loan companies, credit unions, licensed pawnbrokers, personal property brokers, banks, or any non-profit co-operative association.

The amendment provided that the Legislature may prescribe the maximum rate for any of the exempted classifications, but it did not provide that the usury law of 12 per cent should remain in effect until the Legislature had so acted. It is this hiatus that forced Presiding Judge Hartley Shaw to refuse relief in his opinion, concurred in by W. Turney Fox and B. Rey Schauer, other judges en banc.

The Legislature was aware of the inadequacies of the old usury law, for before it was repealed the State Assembly appointed an interim committee in 1933 to investigate small loans. Its report was filed in the Assembly Journal of March 22, 1935.

At Coming Session

Too late for the last session, the report is expected to be acted upon in the coming session, unless an extra session is called sooner for other pressing matters.

The investigation returned exhaustive data and pointed out recommendations regarding operations and operators in the small loan field, which it limited to personal property brokers, pawnbrokers, industrial loan companies, and credit unions.

The report established a difference between loans secured by real estate, loans secured by personal property, and unsecured loans. It concerned itself exclusively with personal property loans, which were in turn divided between "productive" loans, which are used for production and profit, and "consumptive" loans, which are consumed in the routine of living as the result of an emergency.

Field Exploited

It is this latter class, in which each loan averages $300, that the committee examined minutely, declaring that the field was being exploited "for what the traffic would bear."

To cure the evils of those who choose to borrow from personal property brokers, the committee urged the adoption of the "Uniform Small Loans Act," operating in 28 states as a result of 19 years agitation by the Russell Sage Foundation, a private philanthropic organization. Under this act the interest rate maximum is fixed at 3½ per cent a month on loans under $300, and 2 per cent on loans above that amount but under $500, which rate includes all service charges. For sums above this amount, the usury law average of 10 per cent per annum was declared advantageous and equitable.

The committee announced itself "convinced that small loans cannot possibly be made at the rate of 10 per cent per annum," limit of the usury law.

Brokerage System

Recommendations to do away with the evils of the brokerage system were not so direct. It found in many cases the lender to be a fiction, although allowing the lawful interest rate on capital to be charged in addition to a high brokerage fee. This fee, while not part of the interest, added considerably, sometimes totaling 600 per cent per annum, to the burden of the borrower and his cost of obtaining money. The Legislature, by sanctioning brokerage activities, admitted the higher cost for smaller loans, but it would still allow such a system to operate at mutual advantage under the Russell Sage plan.

If adopted, the uniform small loans act would reduce the cost of $100 for 10 months from $32.40 to $19.25, under the 3½ per cent per month rate.

Pawnbrokers

Moving on to pawnbrokers, the committee found them well regulated, urging merely a rephrasing of the penal code to make sure that no more than 3 per cent per month for loans under $300 would be the aggregate cost, with a 2 per cent for larger loans and a 50-cent minimum charge.

In regard to industrial loan companies, the committee was far from charitable. Deliberate misrepresentation was charged in the advertising of "loans at 6 per cent."

Similar to the "Morris Plan" type of loans, the industrial loan is based on two comakers, each liable personally for the entire amount. To attract the borrower, however, "investment certificates" are publicized as the "security" which the borrower "purchases" for his loan. Operating under the Industrial Loan Act, some 50 companies operate on this basis: a customer is sold $400, the amount he wishes to borrow, in "investment certificates," for which he pays $8 per week and 6 per cent interest on the total in advance. With this amount paid off in 50 weeks, he finds himself entitled to be holding $400 because he has paid interest at 6 per cent for the year on this amount. Further, the customer pays $2 for every $50 borrowed, and this devious financing has been exploited to a great extent here.

However, the committee felt industrial loans to be in a less pressing situation than other small-loan institutions, and declared a gradual reform of the industrial type could best be initiated by rephrasing the act in order to eliminate the "potential subterfuge" and "existing uncertainty." The 6 per cent feature would be retained as well as the 4 per cent service charge.

20,000 Alien Criminals Face Deportation If Kerr Bill Passes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGON, Jan. 25 — More than 20,000 alien criminals in the United States will be subject to deportation if Congress passes the Coolidge-Kerr bill, sponsored by the Department of Labor.

The present law provides for the deportation of many alien criminals but is "so full of loopholes" that many of the most dangerous cannot by expelled, Daniel W. MacCormack, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, declares in a report just forwarded to the House of Representatives.

While tightening up against criminals, the proposed immigration statutes would at the same time allow more lenient treatment of deportation cases where family separations are involved. There are 2862 aliens in the country with approximately 4000 dependent relatives who have had their deportations stayed now for the past two years and eight months in the expectation that Congress would pass this bill, but they have been warned by the Department of Labor that unless congressional action is taken before March 1, 1936, the only option will be to proceed with their deportation.

Widens Scope of Bill

Included in the 20,000 criminals to be affected by the law are four types: narcotic violators convicted in state courts who become deportable under the same terms as those convicted under the federal law; the racketeer or gangster convicted of carrying concealed or dangerous weapons; aliens who smuggle in other aliens; and habitual criminals who are convicted of one crime involving moral turpitude, whether or not sentenced to imprisonment. None of these four groups is deportable under the present law.

When an investigation was undertaken in April, 1933, which led to the new proposals, it was found that only 8½ per cent of all deportations were those of criminals. No special effort was being made to search out criminals for deportation, and the noncriminal, according to Mr. MacCormack, was being treated "with a severity unparalleled in the history of American law enforcement." He says that "no attention was paid to the separation of families or to the hardships of those left behind, even though they were for the most part citizens of the United States."

Plans to Speed Action

The Kerr bill includes two proposals to facilitate the apprehension and deportation of aliens. Supervisory officers in the field, instead of the Secretary of Labor alone, would be authorized to issue warrants of arrest. This, it is believed, will not only speed up the process, but will insure greater care in their issuance, since the field officers will be required to carry the full responsibility.

The immigration service would be given power to detain for 24 hours aliens believed subject to deportation. The delay in obtaining this authority from Congress is reported to have resulted in the escape of more than 5000 aliens during the last two years who would have been apprehended and deported had authority for their detention existed.

Few Price Cuts Mark End of AAA Regime

(Continued from Page 1)

counterbalance the removal of AAA taxes.

Any reductions at this time would be a gamble with the AAA still undecided as to whether there will be a substitute tax program.

Pork cannot come down because the farmers are asking more for their hogs.

No Hurry to Cut Prices

At least three groups interested in the withdrawal of the cotton processing taxes definitely advised their members not to be in a hurry about reducing prices. The National Retail Dry Goods Association told stores not to drop prices until they have sold present stocks, while the Underwear Institute recommended that no concessions be made to customers with regard to prices "until the smoke has cleared away." The Southern Hosiery Association, makers of cotton stockings, adopted a resolution promising to maintain the price level.

Despite evidence that packers and other food manufacturers have passed along at least part of the processing tax to the consumer there is little likelihood that he will benefit from the $200,000,000 refund of impounded taxes ordered by the court to be restored to the processors. Congress attempted to provide for such a situation by making a law saying that if return of the impounded taxes was ordered they should be paid only to those able to prove they had not been shifted to the consumer, but it was overruled by the court in favor of the processors.

The American Farm Bureau Federation has sharply criticized the injustice of returning taxes to the processors when they were at least partially paid by the consumer. "It is obviously unfair for a few big processors to obtain such refunds when the burden of such taxes has been shifted to the consumers or back to the producers by the processors," says the federation. "To permit such processors to claim or recover such taxes would be an unjust enrichment."

Roosevelt Vetoes Copeland Steel Bill

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP) — In his first veto of the session President Roosevelt told the Senate Jan. 23 he could not approve the Copeland Bill bearing on the claims against the Government by the Eberhart Steel Products Company of Buffalo.

The measure would have conferred on the Court of Claims jurisdiction to define claims growing out of 43 contracts in 1920 to furnish parts for military trucks.

The President said he was "constrained to withhold" his approval of the bill because it "proposes to waive certain substantive defenses the Government may have to any suit that may be brought on this claim, including a defense that the suit is barred by the fact that a settlement contract was entered into between the parties, which resulted in an adjustment of the matter and the payment of a substantial sum by the Government to the claimant.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

any threat to peace in Europe itself. But the note does indicate that Italy regards the presence of the British fleet in the Mediterranean (nothing was said about the French fleet maneuvers) as a continuing threat to peace, taken in conjunction with the British-sponsored mutual assistance pact.

Thus, as far as Itay's stated position is concerned, the Mussolini protest against the British fleet remains unchanged. This fact is adduced by observers as the cause, whether justified or not, for Britain's formation of the security pact.

In Ethiopia—Makale Victory Claimed by Italy

Northern Front—Both Italy and Ethiopia continued to claim victory near Makale in what appears to have been the most sanguinary battle of the war, the Associated Press reports. Marshal Badoglio reported that "the enemy was beaten everywhere" after a three-day engagement which wound up with a final conflict with the main force of Ras Kassa. He said that the battle had cost Italy 743 killed and wounded, and that the Ethiopian casualities were estimated at 5000.

The Ethiopian Government at Addis Ababa directly refuted the Italian claims, saying that Makale was surrounded by Ethiopians, and that two Fascist columns, trying to rescue the Makale garrison, had been wiped out. It was said that the fighting was still in progress (indicating that this news may antidate the final dispatch of Marshal Badoglio), and that the survivers of the two rescue columns had been pursued right back to their barbed wire entanglements to the northward.

Later the Ethiopian Government issued a second bulletin announcing the end of the battle, saying that it had "finally resulted in victory for Ethiopia, with two important Italian fronts taken." Nothing was said about the seige of Makale, described in the earlier announcement.

Hitler—Anniversary Program Arranged

Berlin (AP)— A program for impressive celebration of the third anniversary of Reichsführer Hitler's assumption of power in Germany, Jan. 30, is taking shape here. It was announced that Herr Hitler would address 25,000 National Socialist veterans, drawn from all parts of the Reich, at the Berlin Lustgarten. These veterans, augmented by another 10,000 from other Nazi formations, will march in a torchlight procession down the Wilhelmstrasse in the evening past the Chancellery. A special distribution of food and coal tickets valued at 21,250,000 marks—about $8,500,000—will be made to the poor. Prayers of thanks are to be offered up in German Protestant churches.

London's New Year Festival Drew Dance Group From French Pyrenees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Five strangers have been in London lately—Zamalzain, the Hobby Horse; Katiniersa, the Canteen-woman; Tcherrero, the Sweeper; Gathuzain, the Cat-man; and Bandero, the Flag-bearer, and they came to join with British dancers in the New Year Festival of the English Folk Dance and Song Society at the Albert Hall.

The five strangers were from the Pyrenees—from the French Basque province of La Soule—and they performed the traditional dances which, during the carnival weeks before Lent, are to be seen in the villages of that part of the world. They danced the Branlia Haustia, and the Gabote, the Makhila Kuruchia and the Aitzina Pikha, leaping, turning, twinkling their feet and shaking their bells to the strains of a shrill whistle played by a solitary musician standing apart under the great lights of the arena, tapping his foot to the rhythm.

Mainly British Dancers

The rest of the program this New Year belonged to Great Britain, and dancers and singers flocked to London carrying their traditional costumes, swords, bells, garlands and hobby-horses.

Among them were the Boxgrove Tipteers in smock frocks. In real life they are garden laborers—a carpenter, a woodman, a rabbit-catcher—and so on.

There was a team, too, from Marchfield, a village in Gloucestershire where, since long before Gloucestershire history came to be written down, the Christmas Mumming Play has been performed in the streets and houses by rustic players. The Marchfield Paper Boys, as they are called, were clad in fringed paper of various colors and they carried wooden swords. Father Christmas, Little Man John, King William, Doctor Phinex, Saucy Jack, Tenpenny Nit, Father Beelzebub and a Town Crier were the time-honored characters who carried through a performance of the most primitive form of drama.

Colorful Masque

The dancers themselves took charge of the remainder of the program, masing in a colorful Masque of the Four Seasons, filling the arena in a performance of steps and figures which date back, some of them, to the ritual of times so remote that nobody can rightly trace their origin.

England is beginning to discover how excellent are these ancient dances for masque-making, and beginning to rediscover the uses of the masque in the linking of drama, dance, musie, song and spectacle of lavish color.

In olden days, of course, the masque flourished. But that was early in the first half of the seventeenth century. Now it seems the pleasant manner of its amalgamation of a handful of arts all at once, and the agreeable looseness of its arrangement, are suggesting it might be used more in the entertainments of the future.

Lexington, Va., to Save Historic Wooden Bridge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — The ancient wooden bridge at Lexington, Va., is to be preserved. The local branch of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities has definitely pledged itself to this undertaking.

For 65 years the bridge has spanned Maury River at East Lexington, and for over a century a similar wooden bridge has carried stages, wagons, armies and motor vehicles across the north fork of the James at this point.

The first bridge was built in 1810 by Col. John Jordan. This bridge was burned by General McCausland, commanding the retreating Confederate forces in 1864. The next bridge gave way under the weight of a wagon loaded with steel and about half the structure fell into the river. A pontoon bridge, then built, was swept away by the great flood of 1870.

In August, 1869, the county court appropriated $5000 to build a new bridge. This is the bridge now standing.

Stale Bread Law Ruled Out

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 25 (AP)—South Dakota's 15-year-old "stale bread" law was held unconstitutional today by Circuit Judge L. J. Wall. The statute prohibited return of unsold loaves to the baker by the dealer.

Liberty League Shows Activity In Three Fields

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—The big political event of the day is, of course, the speech by former Governor Alfred E. Smith tonight before the American Liberty League, which prompts the following comments on what the American Liberty League is, and who composes it.

It is an organization, to begin with, formed in August, 1934; and it has received, during the past year, larger financial contributions than the Republican Party, though not so large as that of the Democrats. Its total contributions and loans amounted to $483,000.

Head of the organization is Jouett Shouse. Mr. Shouse was an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under President Wilson; chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee in 1929, at which time he supported the Smith bloc, and president of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment from 1932 to 1933.

Now Paid $54,000 a Year

He now receives $54,000 annually for his new job. Incidentally, his wife is the former Catherine Filene of Boston.

Publicity is an important part of the League's activity, and it pays its representatives generously; the chief publicity man gets $1166 a month, and his assistant $456 a month.

Treasurer of the organization is Grayson M. P. Murphy, West Point graduate, veteran of Spanish and World Wars, president of the Fifth Avenue Bus Securities Company, and director of ten or a dozen big banks and corporations. In public life, Mr. Murphy's name received attention when the House Committee on un-American Activities in 1934 took testimony from Maj. Gen. Smedley Butler that an individual named MacGuire, after studying Fascist methods in Europe, had proposed to him a march of the American Legion on Washington, with Fascist objectives.

Du Ponts Support League

Checks of over $100,000 were received by MacGuire for the campaign, the committee reported. According to newspaper reports MacGuire's office was located in the same office as Mr. Murphy, and MacGuire later said Mr. Murphy had given him money for the campaign.

The American Liberty League received from the du Pont family of Delaware, a family that has made and based its fortunes on the development of chemicals and munitions, $138,250 of its contributions last year.

In addition to the direct du Pont contributions, business circles close to the family, including executives of General Motors in which the du Pont Company owns a controlling interest, brought the amount from this source to $270,548, or about 60 per cent of the total.

Some of the contributions were:

Irenee du Pont	$75,000
Henry du Pont	15,000
Lammot du Pont	10,000
Pierre du Pont	15,000
S. Hallock du Pont	15,000
William du Pont	15,000
Archibald du Pont	2,500
Mrs. Irenee du Pont	1,000
R. R. N. Carpenter (du Pont Co. vice-president)	15,000
W. S. Carpenter (du Pont Co. vice-president)	2,334

Active in Three Fields

John J. Raskob, a vice president of du Ponts, and member of the former Smith bloc of the Democratic National Committee along with Mr. Shouse, contributed $15,000. Mr. Raskob is a director of the Bankers Trust Company of New York, and this bank contributed $20,000 to the league, in its own right.

The league has devoted itself to three major fields: Direct statements and publicity put out under its own signature of a topical nature; publication and distribution of leaflets; and formation of a voluntary committee of lawyers, who have taken under advisement the constitutionality of various new deal acts.

The latest of the Liberty League's leaflets was issued today and is typical of this type of work. This leaflet is numbered "document No. 93."

Reprint of Davis Speech

It is a reprint of a speech by John W. Davis on "The Redistribution of Power," delivered yesterday before the New York States Bar Association.

The speech is an attack on the New Deal for alleged departure from the Constitution, and particularly denounces the constitutional amendments proposed in certain congressional circles. Mr. Davis is a member of the league's executive committee.

At the back of the leaflet there is a printed list of other League pamphlets, and a blank for membership. The list of the earlier 92 leaflets shows them to be generally attacks on new-deal legislation, either prepared by the league itself, or reprinted from addresses of such men as former Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland; Capt. William H. Stayton, founder of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment; Forney Johnston, James M. Beck, S. Wells Utley, steel castings manufacturer and former head of the Employers' Association of Detroit; Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, and others.

Has Board of Lawyers

In its legal field, the league has formed a "national lawyers committee," with a voluntary panel of lawyers, which has caused considerable controversy.

For example, the lawyers' committee prepared a study of the Wagner Labor Act, and came to the conclusion that it was unconstitutional. Its published report was in such form that it might easily be used as a brief for companies anywhere who attacked the act in the courts.

The work of the league's lawyers committee has been criticized as an incitement to fight or to disobey the law, and as such has been frequently discussed in Congress. Mr. Davis has also taken a prominent personal part in handling cases brought against the new-deal acts.

Old Charge Dragged Out

To complete the story of the Liberty League, a few weeks ago the Government brought charges of income tax fraud, said to have occurred in 1929, against Mr. Raskob and Pierre S. du Pont. Mr. Raskob retaliated with the charge of "cheap politics."

The Republicans never dropped the case against Mr. Raskob and Mr. du Pont. The Government says the case has been before the Board of Tax Appeals continuously since January, 1933.

On the other hand, it has undergone various phases, making it difficult to decide whether it might not have been settled earlier under Roosevelt—save for political reasons—or whether the latest aspect, begun this month and pressing for additional damages, is primarily political.

The Treasury says it isn't; Mr. Raskob and Mr. du Pont say it is; the Board of Tax Appeals has enough discretionary power to make the true answer difficult to determine.

In a speech devoted to the subject in the Senate this week, Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington said that the matter did not originate under the Roosevelt Administration, but on Dec. 8, 1932, under the Hoover Administration, and that continuances have brought it down to the present.

The case involves the exchange of checks between the two men to establish stock market losses incurred in 1929.

The Black lobby committee is preparing to investigate the American Liberty League in a few weeks. A probe of these affairs will be the sequel of the Smith speech tonight.

Fliers Escort the 'Flier'

Wide World

Florida Special Nears Miami

Three Sportsmen Pilots Spending Their Vacations in the Southern Resort Fly Out to Welcome This Famous Florida Special

This crack outfit of the Florida East Coast Railway, on the occasion of the completion of its 5000th trip between New York and Miami, was extended a warm greeting on its arrival in the southern playground. This train, which carries a dance orchestra, is one of the fastest long-distance "fliers" in the United States. Its run is 1390 miles, and carries passengers from a land of snow and ice to one of sunshine and flowers.

League's Pressure On Italy Unabated

(Continued from Page 1)

authority in the Danzig crisis once more directs general attention to the somewhat mysterious attitude of Joseph Beck, the Polish Foreign Minister. Mr. Beck's lukewarm support of Commissioner Sean Lester in the continued disputes between German National Socialists and Poles in Danzig had caused considerable comment during the past session of the League Council at Geneva, and his reported decision to accord more active support to the Commissioner, if made effective, will have considerably eased the task of the Council in settling the dispute.

Dissatisfaction with Mr. Beck's policy in Poland has been evident among a large section of the community.

Mr. Beck was trained by Marshal Joseph Pilsudski. He has enjoyed a certain confidence because he was supposed to be initiated by the Marshal into the line of policy he wished to have carried out, but it is felt in many circles that the Foreign Minister has been overstepping the mark.

While, it is believed, the Marshal desired to be on good terms with all neighbors, Mr. Beck is considered to have adopted a policy that is too pro-German. The tendency of the new Government appears to be a more reserved attitude towards Germany and has shown signs of renewal of the traditional sympathy for France.

The warmth of welcome shown to the former combatants from France who visited Poland some time ago evoked comment. A large delegation from France came to the meeting of the Polish Federation of Former Combatants in Warsaw. The speeches on both sides tended to accentuate a return to the traditional Polish-French sympathy.

Gen. Roman Gorecki, Minister for Commerce and Industry, emphasized that between Frenchmen and Poles, especially former soldiers, understanding is always easy. He made an appeal to the visitors to "Say that in Poland you found only friends. Say that there is only one Polish foreign policy, the lines of which were drawn by Marshal Pilsudski, and are summarized in four words: honor, fidelity, reassurance, normalization."

The French representative, Jean Desbons, was no less warm in assuring his hearers of the indestructibility of Franco-Polish friendship, alluding with the greatest admiration to the work of General Gorecki.

Indicted Police Chief Released Under Bond

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 25 (AP)—Asserting his arrest was "viscious politica persecution," Chief of Police R. G. Tittsworth was at liberty on $7500 bond yesterday on charges of being an accessory in the fatal flogging of Joseph Shoemaker.

The department head was indicted by a special grand jury investigating the crime. Circuit Judge Harry Sandler issued a capias and the arrest followed. Chief Tittsworth was relieved of his duties Dec. 17 by Mayor R. E. L. Chancey, who said then the chief wished to conduct a private investigation of the affair.

U. S. Bar Is Urged To Rally to Side Of Constitution

(Continued from Page 1)

joice that in the courts of the country the law has found its champions and defenders."

Without calling the Administration by name, Mr. Davis left no doubt of his target by using phrases which have become integrated in the new deal philosophy, such as the President's description of national commerce as a "seamless web" and the "horse and buggy" era to which Mr. Roosevelt said the Supreme Court's decision against the National Recovery Act would return the country.

Danger in Indifference

There was "no surer way for men or nations to lose their rights than by failing to assert them," he said, warning that "the Constitution and the rights of the citizen may be changed quite as effectively by gradual encroachment as by direct attack."

At the same time, reviewing the Administration's adventuring in the field of business, industry and agriculture, Mr. Davis struck at those who "boldly call for amendment of the Constitution," demanding to know why the American Government must be equipped with new and greater powers "in order to enlarge upon the blunders into which it and others have fallen."

Points to "Delusions"

"They tell us openly that the Federal Government needs more power than it has," he continued; "that the states have more power than they need; that Congress is too ignorant, or to busy, or too indolent to make the laws without executive assistance, and that . . . many things heretofore entirely outside the orbit of any governmental powers whatever must now be brought within its scope. . . .

"They would give to Congress or its creatures by an amendment to the Constitution, power to regulate (which in this connection means to control) the hours, wages and conditions of all labor; the terms of its employment and discharge; production—all production-industry — all industry-business—all business and trade and commerce of all kinds wherever carried on. . . .

Least Government the Better

"Surely the idea that nothing can go well unless the Government has a hand in it is one of the most insane delusions that has ever vexed the mind of man. As a matter of daily observation, the things that go best are precisely those with which the Government has least to do. . . .

"The evil conduct of some furnishes no warrant for putting gyves and fetters on the guilty and innocent alike and locking them all in an immense and artificial organization of society."

Turning then from the new-deal charge of incompetency of business leaders to that of bureaucracy, Mr. Davis declared that a congress loaded as proposed with sole responsibility for the labor, industry and trade of the nation would sink to the level of the Parliament of Paris consigned merely to register the edicts of the King.

The Road to Degradation

"Once the halting, blundering hand of the bureaucrat has settled down on an industry or a country, a creeping paralysis sets in that betokens the end of growth or even of life itself . . . ," he said. "The more favors and advantages government has to bestow, the fiercer must become the strife to possess them, and out of this perpetual warfare . . . there must come legislative blocs, organized lobbies, pressure politics and the ultimate degradation and pollution of our whole political life. We have such evils in our midst today. Why aggravate them by broadening the field in which they can operate?

"With every eye turned toward Washington and every hand outstretched for what Washington has to give, our federal system will soon lose all vigor.

Sees Union Sundered

"When that time comes there must eventuate a union torn apart by the clash of group and sectional interests, or a despotism—under what name it matters not—strong enough to maintain our continental unity by force."

Such was the national vista, Mr. Davis declared, requiring the American bar to stand and fight both direct and indirect attempts to alter fundamental constitutional tenets with proposed amendments whose import he held to be more far-reaching than a mere redistribution of existing power between the nation and the states, being based on the "wholly unsound premise that the paramount duty of every government . . . is to foster the economic life of the country."

"They ask that all restraints be removed from any experiments whatever directed to that end," he charged. "Such ideas mark but another incident in the age-long combat between man and his would-be masters."

Scottsboro Case Defendant Shot

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 25 (AP)—Sheriff J. Street Sandlin charged today that "white persons" plotted an attack on guards by two Scottsboro case defendants, in which one of the Negroes and a deputy sheriff were wounded.

Physicians said Ozie Powell, the injured Negro, had an even chance to recover from the wound of a pistol bullet Sheriff Sandlin fired into his head, after Deputy Sheriff Edgar Blalock had received a knife cut on his neck.

Gov. Bibbs Graves kept in constant telephonic communication from Birmingham with Sheriff Fred McDuff of Jefferson (Birmingham) County and ordered him to give the Negro "protection at all costs."

The fight occurred late yesterday while guards were moving Powell and eight fellow prisoners in three automobiles from Decatur to Birmingham.

Powell, just before he went into the operating room, said he used the knife "because Deputy Blalock and another man said they was going to kill us."

"There's not a word of truth in any statement that any officer made threats against the Negroes," the Sheriff declared.

Lieut. Gov. Thomas E. Knight Jr., special prosecutor, took issue promptly with statements of Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, the Scottsboro defense committee and the International Labor Defense reflecting on the sincerity of Alabama officers.

In New York, Mr. Thomas criticized what he termed "the passion, prejudice and incompetence displayed."

The Scottsboro defense committee said the wounding of Powell "is typical of the whole proceedings."

"The object from the beginning," the committee said in a statement, "has been not to determine the truth or falsity of the charges against these nine youths, but to exterminate them."

"Every Alabama officer," Knight said, "took every possible step to effect safe delivery of the prisoners at Birmingham."

Sheriff Sandlin, who has seen five years of litigation over the Negroes at Decatur, said, "The thing I am proudest of is that none of the Scottsboro boys was killed."

The return of the prisoners to the jail followed the postponement of a retrial for three of the Scottsboro defendants. Heywood Patterson, thrice sentenced to death in the case, was given a 75-year term on his fourth appearance before an Alabama jury.

Twice the Supreme Court of the United States has reversed death sentences in the Scottsboro case, once on the ground that the nine were "without benefit of adequate counsel" and once because "Negroes were systematically excluded" from grand and trial juries, depriving the defendants of constitutional rights.

A Negro served on the grand jury at Scottsboro which returned new indictments last November. Several Negroes were drawn on the venire for the Patterson trial, but the jury finally selected was composed entirely of white men.

Precedent Cited

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 25 (AP)—Counsel for two Negroes under death sentence in Arkansas for criminal assault took steps today to follow the precedent of the Scottsboro case before the United States Supreme Court. John Hibbler, Negro attorney for the Arkansas pair, said he would ask a 30-day stay in the issuance of the death mandate to allow time to prepare the appeal. It will be based, he said, on the fact that no Negroes were included in the grand and petit juries which dealt with his clients.

Publisher Charges U.S. Radio Is Under Partisan Control

HARRISBURG, Penna., Jan. 24(AP)—E. H. Harris of the national radio committee of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, charged in a speech today that radio in the United States is under a "very definite and partisan control."

The existing setup for supervision of the air through the Federal Radio Commission makes control possible "through the power of fear," he said in an address prepared for delivery at the convention of the Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Political Control

"This power is applied by the party in control of the Government to further its own ends," Mr. Harris contended. "This is almost as effective as if there were actual government ownership because capital which has been invested in radio stations under a limited license will not jeopardize this financial investment by doing anything contrary to the wishes of the political party which controls their license."

Mr. Harris, publisher of the Richmond, Ind., Item and Palladium, did not refer to any particular party, but pointed out that the communications commission's power to concel a license, coupled with the "necessary continuous application for renewal of licenses" has given the Government "a powerful weapon to wield against the press."

Menace to the Press

Describing this phase of radio as the greatest existing menace to "the perpetuity of the press in the United States," the speaker said "public confidence in the press may be dissipated through this method of attack. It is possible to create a class hatred against the newspaper if the propaganda is adroitly and continuously applied."

Mr. Harris made clear he was not arguing for removal of supervision from radio, but for control "free from political, social, racial, religious or financial domination."

In contrast, he said, the newspaper "must be free from government license or supervision which would interfere with debate or would deny the right of the press to criticize government officials."

Radio and Newspapers

The Indiana publisher described the work of the publishers' national radio committee in "trying to bring about a better understanding of the legitimate rights of the newspapers and of the broadcasters," but concluded that "The responsibility for the solution of the problems of radio rests finally with each individual publisher."

He referred to efforts to broadcast news under sponsorship of advertisers, and spoke in detail of the recent circuit court decision upholding the Associated Press demand that Station KVOX of Bellingham, Wash., be restrained from reading over the air news items taken directly from Associated Press newspapers.

Three More Convicted In Bremer Kidnap Case

ST. PAUL, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Government crossed three more names off the "unfinished business" page of its Bremer kidnap file today, leaving unaccounted for only three of the 25 persons sought for participation in the crime.

Defendants William Weaver, paroled convict of Little Rock, Ark., and Harry Sawyer, former Omaha gangster, faced life sentences and Cassius McDonald, Detroit engineer, awaited sentence next Saturday. The trio was convicted yesterday on charges of conspiracy in connection with the kidnaping. Still sought were Alvin Karpis, Harry Campbell, and Dr. Joseph P. Moran.

Gov. Graves Starts Petition

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 25 (AP)—Gov. Bibb Graves, chairman of Alabama's Democratic National Convention delegation, has started a petition to qualify President Roosevelt in the preferential primary to instruct the State's 40-member delegation.

FLOWERS are symbols of happiness — what a world this would be without *flowers.* Flowers by WIRE sent anywhere—any time. Penn The Florist, 124 Tremont Street, Boston

Miller System of Correct English. 581 Boylston St. Ken. 4836. Classes now forming. Two Free Demonstrations. Tuesday, 8 P. M. Hotel Victoria. Thursday, 8 P. M. Boston University (P. A. L., 27 Garrison Street). Listen in Sunday 5 P. M. WHDH

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Boston Day... Dolan, Ships, Beano, Primary...

(Continued from Page 1)

from the South Station, Boston, to Hinsdale, Mass.; and from New York City to Norfolk, Conn.

Lightship—Strayed Craft Back at Its Post

Back over its approximate mooring today, but not moored, was historic Nantucket Lightship. Blown from her customary position by a 75-mile-an-hour hurricane last Thursday, she lost her anchor, anchor chain and other equipment.

Radio advices received this morning by the Lighthouse Bureau in Chelsea revealed that Capt. David B. Studley and his crew had searched all night for Nantucket Shoals' whistling buoy, and did not find it until 9:15 this morning. The buoy is close to where the lightship should be anchored.

Her 400-horsepower engines throbbing and her nose pointed into the wind, the Nantucket attempted to keep up steerage way until the relief ship, Anemone, could get there. The Anemone at noon today was still kept from her objective because of a 40-mile northwest gale, snow squalls and heavy seas.

The Nantucket, meanwhile, appeared more like an iceberg than a boat. Captain Smedley reported his ship covered with a thick coat of ice from stem to stern and from keel to masthead. On forward deck, where the spare anchor is kept, lay ice almost two feet thick.

Hull—Sentenced From Three to Five Years

John T. Hull, Boston broker and son of John C. Hull, head of the state division of securities, was sentenced today in Suffolk Superior Court to serve from three to five years in state prison by Judge John A. Sheehan. Hull was found guilty on four counts of larceny, totaling $33,000.

Victims of the broker were the Cambridge Visiting Nurses Association, Charles F. Toppam, Ida M. Graham and Stanwood Cook.

The sentence will be stayed pending a decision by the Supreme Court on an appeal from Hull. He is now out on $10,000 bail for the present case, and $15,000 bail in other cases.

Knox—New Hampshire Friends Plan for Primaries

Maybe Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher and aspirant for the Republican nomination for the Presidency, will enter the Cleveland convention with a slight psychological edge from an unsuspected source. And it all goes back to a matter of rugged and very Yankee individualism.

Republicans have long fostered that little saying: "As Maine goes, so goes the Nation," because Maine is usually Republican. It has rarely switched to the side of Jefferson and Jackson in Presidential elections, and when it has, it has taken some stimulus like the Bull Moose campaign. The saying originated because Maine votes for the President about a month before the rest of the nation (this year on Sept. 14).

But if Republicans attach so much importance to precedents, they had best direct a more than casual glance at the quiet little State of New Hampshire. The Granite State will choose its delegates to the national convention ahead of the Nation, March 10, and friends of Colonel Knox, who owns an interest in a Manchester newspaper, were reputedly planning today to do some big things.

John A. Muehling, publisher-partner of Colonel Knox, has himself filed as an alternate delegate-at-large to the convention and other Knox men are known to be making an effort to give their campaign a little impetus.

New Deal—Boston Polls Big Majority Against

Boston Democrats were wondering today—in view of Literary Digest returns — whether national leaders might not have done well to hold the convention here instead of Philadelphia. The gesture might have done something to bolster apparently waning New Deal popularity in New England. Final poll in Boston disclosed only 4751 in favor and 20,404 opposed to Rooseveltiana, the Digest announced today.

Three years ago the poll was very close, but the New Deal triumphed by 654 votes.

Not a single city or town of more than 5000 population in Massachusetts turned in a majority for the New Deal, in this poll. Three communities did not muster a single straw vote for the Administration. They were: Barnstable, Rockland and Whitman.

Townsend—Members Denied Debating Privilege

Many who tuned in their radios Thursday night in hopes of hearing Dr. Townsend support his old-age pension plan in a debate, but were disappointed because the doctor was unable to speak, gained a hint as to why his appearance was canceled today. The Townsend organization, according to officials of the Boston Garden, does not permit its members to engage in debates.

This was disclosed as arrangements for the debate at the Garden Wednesday evening between Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and Dr. Clinton Wunder progressed. Dr. Wunder, the Garden management said, resigned his post as regional director last Sunday night in order to defend the Townsend Plan against General Johnson's attack.

Harvard—Gets Funds For Training in Government

Income from a trust fund of $750,000 will be bequeathed to Harvard University for training young men in government service, it was learned today. Frank Graham Thomson, a member of the Philadelphia bar and the son of Frank Thomson, former president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has the power of nominating the fund and he has announced that it will be bequeathed to Harvard's new government school.

Guarnelli—Asserts Repucci Shot Prison Guard

As the trial of Edward Guarnelli and Antonio Repucci for the murder of Walter R. Doucette, a state prison guard, came to the end of its first week, Guarnelli testified this morning that Repucci did the actual killing. This was a direct contradiction of Repucci's testimony, yesterday, charging Guarnelli with having fired the gun at the guard.

The two men under indictment escaped last month after overpowering and killing Doucette as they were being transferred in a taxicab from the Dedham Court House to the State Prison in Charlestown.

Well-Kept—Files of Adjutant General's Office

Military departments, charged with being ever ready for public defense, are noted for their accurately kept files. Today came a letter to the Monitor which indicated that all was not alertness in the state Adjutant General's office. It was a report addressed to "Karl Ward, Military Editor."

Mr. Ward left the Monitor in 1916, which makes this mailing address just 20 years old. He served in the army during the war and upon his return served the state for many years as an investigator. Thus actually he was under the very same roof with the Adjutant General's office day in and day out. All of which made a news note on a quiet Saturday morning.

Ships—They Report 40-Mile Gale Offshore

At the Boston fish pier this morning only one boat unloaded its catch. Wise fishermen scanned weather reports and decided to take a day off.

Chief item of the weather report was a 40-mile gale, blowing out to sea. So severe was the storm that several large passenger liners were delayed.

The S. S. Britannic from Liverpool and Cobh, originally scheduled to arrive at 5 this afternoon, radioed that she had run into a gale, made such little progress that she will not reach Boston Lightship until 6 a. m. tomorrow morning. The Lady Rodney, due early this morning was delayed and forced to set her docking hour ahead to 3:30 this afternoon. The S. S. Yarmouth, supposed to leave Yarmouth harbor yesterday, could not get out of the harbor until this morning. It will dock at 11 p. m.

Coolidge—Statue at State House Urged by Youth

Pleas for a memorial on the State House grounds to Calvin Coolidge were heard by the legislative committee on state administration yesterday. Principal pleader was Jacob Prager, 18, who said he had once led a gang of boys and was headed toward a career of crime or indolence until he saw a statue erected to Jacob Riis, the Danish immigrant, who became a famous journalistic crusader and associate of Theodore Roosevelt.

This, he said, inspired him to organize the Jacob Riis Civic League, numbering some 150 boys. He said a statue to the Massachusetts Governor who became President of the United States might serve to awaken young men to thoughts of doing better.

Dividend—Closed Bank Makes $360,852 Payment

Payment of $360,852 on accounts of depositors in the closed Lawrence Trust Company was announced by Henry H. Pierce, bank commissioner yesterday. The payment, he said, has been approved by the Supreme Court and will be issued about March 15. This will bring the payments up to a total of $4,027,395 or 55 per cent.

'The Fountain' by O'Neill Played at Prague Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—Ten years after its American production, the first European performance of Eugene O'Neill's romantic play, "The Fountain," has been given at the Municipal Theater here.

Mr. O'Neill is among the most popular dramatists in Czechoslovakia. In no other European country have so many plays by this American dramatist been produced.

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L	A	W		T	E	A
A	L				A	S
V	I	A		A	R	K
A	D	D	U	C	E	
		A	P	E	D	

Mischa Elman
Violinist Will Play the Mozart, Beethoven, and Tchaikovsky Concerti With 50 Members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra Under the Direction of Arthur Fiedler Tomorrow Afternoon in Symphony Hall

Concord Airport Ploughed Out For Army Maneuvers

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 25 (AP)—Long stretches of snow-cleared runways at Concord airport await arrival of the first detachments of Army Air Corps officers and men for New England winter maneuvers.

Plows of the State Highway Department were pressed into service after the storm, and the port was "open to traffic."

For weeks national guard and army officers in New Hampshire have been preparing to aid the air service, and Adj. Gen. Charles W. Howard finds everything completed. Some 60 planes, 75 officers and more than 250 enlisted men will be on duty for missions, which include attacks and bombardments.

One disturbing factor has arisen in Concord's anticipation of arrival of the air force units. Individuals and organizations anxious to entertain at dances, dinners and other events have been given little encouragement. Army leaders have announced that invitations may be accepted only if work schedules permit.

Schooner Collides With Lightship

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 25 (AP)—The four-masted lumber schooner Alvena was reported today by the coast guard hove to near Halfway Rock, eight miles east of here, taking stock of damage caused in a collision with the Portland lightship.

The collision was reported by wireless late yesterday by the lightship to Capt. Charles C. Brush, superintendent of the lighthouse service here, who said he was told the schooner had fouled the bow of the lightship, breaking off the jackstaff.

In the absence of an official report, mariners here reasoned the collision was caused by a gust of wind which swung the schooner as she passed the lightship. The message did not reveal what damage resulted to the schooner, commanded by Captain Thomas Bram. She was bound for Jacksonville, Fla., under ballast.

The Cape Elizabeth coast guard station said the schooner hove to at Halfway Rock. The lightship remained on her station and no vessels were sent from here.

Palka Is Convicted In Bridgeport Slaying

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 25 (AP)—Frank Palka of Buffalo, N. Y., was convicted of second degree murder in connection with the slaying of two Bridgeport policemen by a superior court jury last night here.

The State had sought a first degree conviction and the electric chair. Palka was accused of shooting Police Sergeant thomas Kearney and Patrolman Wilfred Walker as they were investigating a music stor burglary last Sept. 30, but he was tried on an indictment charging him with the slaying of Sergeant Kearney only.

During the eight-day trial, which began Jan. 14, Palka offered his defense that he was so intoxicated on the night of Sept. 29 and the morning of the 30th that he had no recollection of any events that transpired during that time. Judge John A. Cornell deferred sentence until next Tuesday.

N. Y. Debt Margin Is $256,547,728

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—New York City has the gross funded debt of $2,312,625,070, but it may pile $256,547,728 on to this before it reaches its debt limit, according to a statement Budget Director Rufus E. McGahan has before him today from Comptroller Frank J. Taylor. The estimate is designed as a basis for the 1936 capital outlay budget for contemplated public improvements, which must be in the hands of the Mayor by Feb. 10 to be submitted five days later to the Municipal Assembly.

The comptroller's margin computation sets the city's gross borrowing power at $351,484,376—a differential of $94,936,648 over the net figure which has been set aside for authorized projects, including $57,000,000 for the new Sixth Avenue independent subway line. In addition, he reports an unencumbered balance of $18,168,745 of the $300,000,000 fund for new rapid transit railroad purposes.

Japan's Leading Cities

Japan's six great cities are Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Kyoto, Kobe and Yokohama, in that order.

What's Going On in the Arts

Grace Horne's Galleries

THERE is a good deal to think and talk about in the three exhibitions being held currently at Grace Horne's Galleries, 71 Newbury Street. Two displays are by contemporary Americans, Russell Cheney and Charles Hopkinson. The third is by Albert P. Ryder.

The Ryder pictures caused somewhat of a stir in New York a few months ago when they were exhibited, for they seemed, despite the characteristics which would seem to date them, very moving. Albert Ryder was born in New Bedford less than a century ago. He was one of the artists who derived some beautiful ideas from the seacoast. A number of scenes may be seen at Grace Horne's Galleries. Moon, clouds rimmed with light, small sailboats silhouetted against the sky —Ryder could invest those small portrayals with profound feeling. The darkness of night impressed him, the somber blue-black world which was so quiet and so lovely under the low-keyed light of the moon. Few details are articulated, but what is indicated is painted with meaning. This is an introduction to Melville's sea, full of symbolism, ominous and magnetic. Compared with Winslow Homer's seacoast, it is fanciful. There are besides some pastoral themes, painted in translucent amber and carnelian tones. Albert Ryder was a romantic in youth and age. He softened the harsh, smoothed the rough, exalted the commonplace. The small canvases delight the eye and tranquilize the emotions.

To right and to left of these Ryders are to be seen pictures executed in brighter color, in bolder idiom. Russell Cheney paints with defined design, with generalized textures. His pictures carry from a distance, relating the idea with clarity, and often with discerning atmospheric indication. There are freshness and exuberance, not tempered with any sleekness or virtuosity in brushwork. Compared with Ryder's these canvases seem blatant, proximate and earthly.

Charles Hopkinson offers some aquarelles which include subjects of the French Alps. Invariably, water colors by Mr. Hopkinson invite attention, provoke discussion, delight or annoy. He exercises rigorous economy of brush-stroke, indicating, for example, in some "Peak and Glacier" themes only a few directions of shadow, a few patches of snow and cloud. The illusion of height and coldness and starkness is conveyed impressively, although one wishes sometimes that there were a sense of effortlessness felt in comprehending these seemingly casual sketches. There is not; one feels the properties, the mechanics of production. The same may be said for some New England seacoast subjects which possess a wider gamut of color. They are felt spontaneously but not rendered accordingly. Does brilliance of intention outrun performance? D. A.

Burton Holmes

ILLUSTRATING his talk with some of the most beautiful pictures of his current series, Burton Holmes conducted a small but enthusiastic Symphony Hall audience up the East Coast of South America last night. A week ago, Mr. Holmes left his listeners "up in the air' a few feet over an Argentine flying field, having just crossed the Andes by airplane.

Even more impressive than his pictures of South American metropolises shown last week was the great construction of modern buildings going on in all the great cities up the eastern coast—Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.

Perhaps the most impressively beautiful pictures of last evening were those of Rio de Janeiro and of the Igguassu, encompassing three great waterfall amphitheaters of startling loveliness. The motion pictures shown of these falls were taken 25 years ago. To insure the success of their films, he and his assistant took developing apparatus with them and dried the rolls, 100 feet at a time, until they had many hundreds of feet. The pictures are still remarkably clear.

Other subjects dealt with by the energetic and amusing Mr. Holmes were the landing of the Graf Zeppelin at Santa Cruz where, after a journey of several thousand miles, it halts for 15 minutes; a meeting with the Lincoln Ellsworths and also with Sir Hubert Willkins; the growth (with benefit of pictures taken early in the century) of these cities in the past 25 years and the great docks at Santos.

Next Friday evening and Saturday afternoon, Mr. Holmes will lecture on "Normandy and Brittany."

Boston Symphony Orchestra

DIMITRI MITROPOULOS is serving as guest conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra for the current two weeks. He is the director of the symphony orchestra of the Athens Conservatory and has conducted in Berlin, Paris and London and in Italy and Russia. He conducts a three-months season annually of the orchestra at Monte Carlo. This is his first visit to America.

Mr. Mitropoulos's first concert in Boston was given yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, with this program: Beethoven's "Leonore" No. 2 Overture, Jean Rivier's "Overture for a Don Quixote," Debussy's "La Mer" and Strauss's "Symphonia Domestica." He had a warm greeting and generous applause, which he modestly passed along to the orchestra. The concert will be reviewed in the Music Page next Tuesday.

Boston Stage Notes

AFTER the final performance of "Ceiling Zero" tonight, the Copley will be dark again.

Next week's only opening will be Walter Hampden's "Cyrano" at the Shubert, beginning Monday.

Cornelia Otis Skinner concludes her engagement at the Shubert tonight.

Continuing next week will be "The Taming of the Shrew," in its final week at the Colonial, and "Three Men on a Horse," entering its thirteenth week at the Plymouth.

The next Theater Guild offering will be S. N. Behrman's new play, "The End of Summer," opening Feb. 3 at the Colonial. Ina Claire and Osgood Perkins head the cast.

The following Monday, Feb. 10, William Gillette will open an engagement at the Shubert in a revival of "Three Wise Fools."

On the 17th, George M. Cohan will appear in a new play of his own, "Dear Old Darling," at the Colonial.

Job Insurance Study Promised for Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 24 (AP)—Gov. Wilbur L. Cross said today he will soon appoint a commission to study unemployment insurance for Connecticut.

The Governor is not ready just yet to name the commission, he said, but is awaiting congressional action on the social security funds wrich were held up at the last session by the late Senator Huey Long's filibuster.

Carolinas' Motorists Pay

Carolinas' motorists paid $42,575,490 in motor vehicle taxes during 1934.

High School Class To Use Streamlined Comet as Laboratory

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 24 (AP)—Students of the Hamden High School will use the Comet, streamlined train of the New Haven Railroad, as a classroom Sunday, officials of the company announced today.

A class of 160 members with their instructors, headed by Howard J. Leahy, will study transportation at first hand by taking a ride on the only double end streamlined train in America.

The railroad will bring the train, normally operated between Providence and Boston, to New Haven, Sunday on a special excursion from Boston to New York.

Immediately upon arrival in New York the train will return to this city, pick up the students, taking them to Greens Farms then return and again make the trip to New York for the excursionists.

It is believed this will be the first time such a train has been used as a laboratory for educational purposes. The trip originally was scheduled for last December.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Snow and Labor

With the controversy over Boston's new snow removal equipment flaring in the offices of the Finance Commission and in the Suffolk County Superior Court, the public has had little opportunity to hear of another side of the snow removal equipment problem that is causing much dissatisfaction.

The problem is one of the relation of worker to machine, and the complaint of the former that the machine deprives him of work. With the large number of unemployed in Boston hoping for a snow storm in order to provide them with even temporary employment, it was almost inevitable that the purchase of such machines as snow loaders should produce much criticism and dissatisfaction.

Workers Complain

The other night on an important thoroughfare in the Back Bay, where two snow loaders were rapidly chewing up the snow and pouring it into waiting trucks, several shovelers were heard discussing Boston's new snow-loaders. Although admiring the efficiency of the new equipment, both were bitter in the belief that it was depriving many of their fellow workers of jobs. One of them, with considerable experience in snow work for the city, stated that the snow-loader, with only a few men in attendance, could clean the whole street in several hours, whereas he estimated that it would take several hundred shovelers all night to do the same job.

The efficiency of the new equipment is undeniable. Public Works Commissioner Christopher J. Carven states that one loader, with six men to operate it, is equivalent to 40 men. Although they are expensive to buy and frequently get out of order, they are ideal for rapid clearing of the much needed parking spaces in the more crowded sections of the city, where business is quick to feel traffic tie-ups after a bad storm.

Nichols Started It

The snow loader is not a new piece of equipment for Boston. Snow loaders were operated with varying success under Mayor Nichols 10 years ago, but were discontinued by James M. Curley when the latter became Mayor in 1930. Last year saw the first attempt of the Mansfield Administration to operate them; and, although several of them broke down, they gave sufficient service to convince the Public Works Department that 12 more could be used this year.

There are now about 25 snow loaders in operation on the city's streets with private contractors supplying 18 and the city the rest. All of the city's 12 have not yet been delivered. Questioned as to economy, Commissioner Carven expressed doubt as to whether the loaders would actually show a saving by eliminating the hiring of many more men, but he did believe that the time saved in cleaning the streets would constitute a saving for the city in time and increased facilities.

Up to Contractors

Contractors who had snow removal contracts in the four city districts are not obliged to use either their own or city owned snow-loaders. In their contracts it is provided that they may either use loaders or hire men so long as the snow is removed thoroughly and quickly.

It is the contractors themselves who prefer the snow loaders to the men. Several have said that the men who turn up for snow work are unsatisfactory, being physically incapable of standing for long hours in the cold heaving snow into a truck. A sore point with the shovellers has always been the height of the truck. To the man with the shovel it looks as if he were shovelling the snow into a second-story window. The foremen complain that many workers take one look at the work expected of them and leave or, what is worse, work for an hour or two and then quit. One foreman said that a snow loader may break down, but at least it is there when you turn around.

Inefficiency

Much criticism of late has been directed at the seemingly inefficient way in which the equipment is utilized. At the time that the two shovellers in the Back Bay were complaining of the work being taken away from job-seekers by the loaders, not less than a dozen trucks were standing idle, evidently awaiting their turn to back up to the loader and be filled. One couldn't help wondering if it would not be possible to utilize some of the men to fill the waiting trucks. It would be better for the men themselves, as there is much grumbling at their being made to stand about in the cold hours, with the opportunity to shovel only a few shovelfulls an hour. This would also go far to eliminate much of the public criticism directed at the unemployed during the past few winters by persons who see them standing about doing nothing while snow covers the city's streets.

J. G. H.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"CEILING ZERO" (Copley). Aviation melodrama by Commander Frank Wead. Produced by Mary Young, with Robert Ober, Edgar Mason and G. Albert Smith. 8:30.

"I MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

"THE TAMING OF THE SHREW" (Colonial). The Theater Guild presents a revival of Shakespeare's comedy, with Lynn Fontanne and Alfred Lunt. 8:20.

"MANSION ON THE HUDSON" (Shubert). Cornelia Otis Skinner presents her new monodrama. Also several short sketches. 8:30.

Movies

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Charlie Chan's Secret." 2:10, 5:05, 8:05. Also "Littlest Rebel." 3:45, 6:40, 9:45.

STATE AND ORPHEUM —Eddie Cantor in "Strike Me Pink." Adapted to the screen from Clarence Budington Kelland's Saturday Evening Post story. "Dreamland" Orpheum: 8:30, 11:25 a. m., 2, 4:35, 7:10, 9:40. State: 11:55 a. m., 2:25, 4:50, 7:20, 9:50.

BOSTON—"The Melody Lingers On," with Josephine Hutchinson and George Huston. 10:55 a. m., 1:49, 4:43, 7:37, 10:31. State: "Connie's Inn Revue," featuring Ada Brown, "Fats" Waller and others.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Ricardo Cortez, John Eldredge, Kay Linaker and Mary Astor in "Murder of Doctor Harrigan." Fenway: 1:03, 3:41, 6:19, 8:57. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:15, 7:10, 9:50. Jane Withers in "Paddy O'Day." Fenway: 2:15, 4:53, 7:31, 10:06. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:50, 5:45, 8:30.

TREMONT—Jeanette MacDonald and M. Chevalier in the "Merry Widow." 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:30, 6:45, 10. Also "Atlantic Adventure." 10:50 a. m., 2:05, 5:20, 8:35.

EXETER—"$1,000 a Minute" with Roger Pryor and Leila Hvams. 2, 4:55, 7:55. Also the Marx Brothers in "A Night at the Opera." 3:10, 6:05, 9:05.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Fitzpatrick travel picture, "Historic Mexico City," "Tetched in the Hald," "Star Gazing," "Jump Horse Jump," and other short films.

MODERN—Claudette Colbert in "The Bride Comes Home." 9, 11.30 a. m., 2, 4:35, 7:08, 9:40. Also "Nevada." 10:25 a. m., 1, 3:35, 6, 8:35.

MEMORIAL—"King of Burlesque," with Warner Baxter, Alice Faye, Jack Oakie and others. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

METROPOLITAN—"Anything Goes," a musical film with Bing Crosby, Ethel Merman and Charles Ruggles. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:30, 12:20. Stage: "Hit Parade of '36," a complete musical comedy.

UPTOWN—Shirley Temple in "The Littlest Rebel." 3:10, 4:55, 7:45, 10:30. Also "Freckles." 12:45, 3:30, 6:15, 9.

FINE ARTS—"Crime et Chatiment," with English titles. 1, 3, 5:10, 7:25, 9:40. Also "Skiing," with Hannes Schneider.

UNIVERSITY—Dick Powell in "Thanks a Million." 1:15, 6:25, 9:35. "Peter Ibbetson." 1:45, 4:50, 8.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dimitri Mitropoulos, guest conductor, 8:15.

Other Events

REPERTORY THEATER—"Merry Movies" presented by Mrs. William Stanley Paker, "Popeye," "Jack and the Beanstalk" and other cartoons, 9:45 to 6:30.

PARKER HOUSE—Exhibition of enlargements of snapshots taken with Leica cameras. Hawthorne Room, 11 to 9. Ends today.

Tomorrow

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by Mischa Elman, violinist, assisted by a symphony orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, 3:30.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS —Concert by the Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra, Ernst Hoffman, conductor, 2:00.

CHARLESTOWN WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, conducted by Alfred Moore, City Square Y. M. C. A. 3:15.

NEWTONVILLE WPA CONCERT—Chorus, conducted by William Weston, Central Congregational Church, Walnut Street, 5.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY—Concert of Chamber music by Jane Leland Clarke, pianist, assisted by Maud Erickson, soprano; Elton Lunt, pianist, and John Blackwood, violinist, 3:30. Also, concert by the Bel Canto Opera Club, conducted by Mme. Emilio Ippolito, Copley Square, 8.

Other Events

FORD HALL FORUM—Address on "Can Collective Society Change Human Nature?" by Dr. Frankwood Williams, followed by open forum, 7:45.

OLD SOUTH FORUM—Address on "What Next for the World?" by Maurice Hindus, author, Corner Milk and Washington Streets, 3:30

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meet at North Station for 9:45 train for Waltham, West Shore R. R., Cort—country walk over Prospect Hill and Mt. Table to a camp in Lincoln.

Monday

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—Demonstration of Marine Radiotelephone Service, by William J. McLaughlin, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Junior Round Table on "The Issues at Stake in Massachusetts in the Coming Election," led by Representative Philip G. Bowker, 48 Beacon Street, 11.

BOSTON MINISTERS' MEETING—Annual joint meeting with Boston Seamen's Friend Society. Illustrated lecture "Away to Gaspe" by Arthur H. Merritt, 14 Beacon Street, 10:45 a. m.

Bushnell Expected to Enter G. O. P. Gubernatorial Race

Entrance of Robert T. Bushnell, president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, into the G. O. P. fight for the gubernatorial nomination, designed to throw the contest wide open, was strongly indicated today by political observers close to the former District Attorney of Middlesex County.

Mr. Bushnell's candidacy for the Republican Governor's nomination is not expected to meet hearty approval from the Republican State Committee, several members of which consider him too wild a campaigner. As a result, his entry may result in a stiff intraparty battle.

Herter Likely Successor

The first hint that Mr. Bushnell is about ready to announce his candidacy came when it was learned that he was not seeking a second term as president of the Republican Club. It is understood that Representative Christian A. Herter of Boston will succeed him in that position.

Mr. Bushnell, one of the hardest hitting foes of Governor Curley's administration, has been mentioned several times as a possible candidate. However, to date many persons have believed he would wait until 1938 to make his bid.

His candidacy this year would upset a few political applecarts. A comparative liberal, he can count on the support of the more liberally minded members of the party, and being a harder puncher than John W. Haigis, the Greenfield candidate, he might become the pre-primary convention choice should the delegates decide Representative Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House of Representatives, should be stopped because of his "blueblood tag."

Crowded Field

It is certain that none of the four announced G. O. P. candidates will welcome Mr. Bushnell's entry, for it will result in further division of the delegates. Beside Speaker Saltonstall and Mr. Haigis, Joseph E. Warner, former Attorney General, and Warren L. Bishop, district attorney of Middlesex County, are seeking the Republican nomination.

According to Mr. Bushnell's friends the former district attorney and one-time candidate for the Lieutenant Governor nomination will make his announcement within a short time, unless a change is noted in the present sentiment they claim is now favoring him.

If present plans develop as scheduled, Mr. Bushnell will be the third Newtonian to seek a major office nomination in the Republican Party. Representative Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House, and the first gubernatorial candidate in the field, is a Newton resident, as is Sinclair Weeks, former Newton Mayor and candidate for the United States Senate post now held by Senator Marcus A. Coolidge (D).

Delays Announcement

At first, it is understood, Mr. Bushnell was scheduled to make his announcement at the annual meeting of the Republican Club on Monday, Jan. 27. That plan, however, has been abandoned, according to a reliable source. The formal announcement, when and if it comes, will be made at a future public gathering.

The presidency of the Republican Club is not to be taken lightly. The officeholder can use the club as a sounding-board for his political attacks on the Administration. It can be employed as a springboard into higher political office. That may be the reason for the "Herter for Club President" boom.

The club, it is reported, has a membership of approximately 2500. In some respects, Republican political leaders believe, the club has taken the political "play" away from the regular Republican State Committee.

Motorboat Owners Protest Loss Of Pet Numbers by Federal Order

Rumbles of discontent welled up in maritime circles today as Uncle Sam struck eight bells signaling the end of existing numbers of all power craft in American waters.

The order is contained in an anti-smuggling act, passed by Congress last August, requiring all numbered motorboats to have on board at all times the official "certificate of award" given by customs officials when the boat is numbered. Regulations adopted by Washington authorities, in connection with the new act, includes renumbering every boat throughout the country.

Protests flooded local customs offices as the order went into effect. Owners of squat fishing power boats joined with wealthy possessors of mahogany-hulled speedboats in objecting to losing numbers indentified with these boats since they were built. Many highly polished hardwood hulls have been carved with the official number and decorated with gold leaf. To remove such numbers will entail costly and complete refinishing of the entire hull, complained pleasure-boat owners.

Boston customs officials are not yet ready to begin the job of renumbering. They are awaiting cards, blanks and forms from Washington. Until supplied with such equipment, they will recognize existing numbers as legal.

Future numbers will conform to a system whereby the number of the customs district will be shown first, followed by a letter of the alphabet and another figure. All letters in the alphabet will be used except the letter "I," considered too much like the figure one.

All boats registered in the Boston district will bear the figure "four" first, followed by the letter A and a number ranging from one to 999, B, one to 999 and so on. In the Massachusetts customs district there are more than 14,200 boats officially numbered.

Yale Dormitory Ordered Vacated

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 25 (AP)—Plaster falling from the ceilings of three rooms in Yale's new $2,000,000 Timothy Dwight College led university officials yesterday to order 180 students to vacate the building which was opened last September.

The occupants of the rooms where the plaster crashed were absent at the time of the occurrences and returned to their quarters to find furniture and floors covered with debris. There was no serious damage, however, the university reported.

It was learned that the plaster is bulging seriously from the ceilings of several other rooms, apparently causing the order to vacate.

The Yale Daily News said yesterday that "every room in the college has been examined and in many, particularly those on the same floor as the damaged rooms, the ceilings have been found to be weakening."

Crew of Two Saved As Oil Barge Sinks

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 25 (AP)—Two men, comprising the crew of the tank barge Cities Service No. 4, were rescued with great difficulty yesterday when the freight boat, loaded with 12,000 barrels of domestic oil, sank four miles east of Cornfield Point Lightship.

Capt. Hans Olsen of Cambridge, Mass., and William Bound of East Braintree, Mass., succeeded in remaining afloat in the icy waters of Long Island Sound for five minutes before the tug Dauntless, which was towing the barge, was able to come to their aid.

The freight boat was en route to Braintree from Bayway, N. J.

Capt. Olsen said the barge started to leak suddenly and sank in a few minutes.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness and continued cold, probably light snow tonight, with lowest temperatures from 10 to 14 degrees; Sunday cloudy, moderate northwest to north winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and continued cold tonight and Sunday; probably light snow tonight.

Maine: Mostly cloudy and continued cold tonight and Sunday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy and continued cold tonight and Sunday; probably light local snow.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds shifting to north or northeast over the south and central portions tonight and mostly overcast weather tonight and Sunday; probably light snow over the south and central portions tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	10	10	Minneapolis	-10	-14
Bermuda	58	56	New Orleans	50	50
Chicago	-2	-4	New York	8	8
Denver	22	22	Norfolk	22	20
Helena	16	16	Philadelphia	10	8
Jacksonville	42	38	St. Louis	8	8
Kansas City	-2	-2	San Francisco	48	48
Los Angeles	44	44	Washington	10	8
Miami	68	68			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 25.
B—Minimum, Jan. 24.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 11:44 a. m.; height, 10.9 feet.
Sunday, 12:16 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:18 p. m.

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Winter Sports for Girls Planned at Franklin Park

Under the sponsorship of Chairman William P. Long of the Boston Park Department, a pageant of winter sports for girls, patterned after the St. Moritz carnival and to be known as the "Snow Festival," will be introduced at Franklin Park beginning at noon, Saturday, Jan. 25. If this venture, in which all school girls in the city are invited to participate, proves successful, the pageant will be repeated with variations on succeeding Saturdays through the remainder of the winter, weather conditions permitting.

Saturday's program will consist of competitive events, including skiing, tobogganing and snow modelling. These will be under the supervision of 50 young women, members of the Park Department-WPA women's recreational project, of which Miss Mary Rose Carven is director. Participants meet at the Franklin Park Refectory on Saturday at noon.

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Consumers' Co-operatives Planned for New England; Filene Outlines Program

A nonprofit group of consumers' co-operative stores is visualized for New England by means of a $1,000,000 endowment for the Consumers' Distribution Corporation, it was announced today by Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant.

This new corporation will be set up as a service for a group of consumers' co-operatives, do their buying, conduct research and otherwise give them assistance in the business of retailing. Each store is to be managed and located in the suburban area. A consumer at these stores will be a stockholder, securing his goods at the lowest possible cost and participating in the dividends which may accrue.

Spread of Co-operatives

The co-operatives enter all lines of retail business. In some middle western communities, where the movement is very strong the members can buy meat, groceries and bakeshop products at the store. They buy coal from the co-operative's own yard. They get oil for their furnaces or cars at the co-operative filling stations.

In agricultural regions the co-operative members can buy farm tools.

The co-op dairy delivers milk to their own doors. And the farmer can buy grain, feed, fertilizer, cement and seed at the co-operative grain warehouse. In some of these communities the co-operative take over the entire output of oil refineries, fertilizer plants, granaries, dairies and own their own warehouses and facilities for distributing these products.

Consumer Is Owner

Since the co-operative store in the collective property of each member, the consumer is the "kingpin" of the enterprise, and not just another purchaser on the other side of the counter. Since his money is invested in the enterprise, he gets a share of the profits. This is consumers' co-operation and proof that the Amer-ic...i movement is spreading like wildfire is attested by the growing volume of business being transacted over co-operative-store counters.

As to the intimation in business magazines that the Filene Project would be a severe blow to the retail trade at this time, Mr. Filene entered a flat denial. "The whole project," he said, "is designed to stimulate business in every line; and no line will be helped more by this movement than the business of retailing. All of our industrial advances have been due to the substitution of better and better methods of production and the compulsion resting upon competitors to install these better methods. Obviously, the same principle applies to distribution. The Filene store, for instance, would still be a little back-street shop if competition had not compelled us to do better and better.

Distribution Basic Problem

"It has become a truism, by this time, to say that distribution is now our basic economic problem. Because we have not been selling according to our capacity to produce, we have had to curtail production and bring unemployment, which of course so limited the public's power that all business became depressed. Increasing the buying power of the masses is the only possible remedy for such a situation; but business has been so slow to recognize this basic fact that it has failed to co-operate in any effort to increase this buying power, and thus create a market large enough to keep business profitable and keep the masses employed; and unfortunately, our national effort to accomplish this is as yet unconstitutional.

"But it is not unconstitutional to sell goods. It is not unconstitutional to develop better methods of distribution; and by eliminating the tremendous wastes of traditional merchandising, we could sell goods at such low prices that the buying power of every customer would be tremendously increased. One of the forces which has been contributing to recovery of late has been almost overlooked; that is, the organization of so many thousands of little American retailers into voluntary chains, which has not only enabled them to reduce prices and increase sales, to their own great profit, but has resulted in such an increased demand upon American factories as to increase employment.

Hsinking Sends Outer Mongolia 'Final Warning'

TOKYO, Jan. 24 (AP)—Numerous new frontier incidents between the Japanese-advised state of Manchoukuo and Soviet-influenced Outer Mongolia drove the East Asian border controversy today toward an apparent climax.

A Domei (Japanese) news agency dispatch from Hsinking, capital of Manchoukuo, said the recurring clashes brought a vigorous protest from the Manchoukuan Foreign Office to Outer Mongolia—considered by officials as a virtual "final warning."

Withdrawal Demanded

The Hsinking protest called for "immediate and complete withdrawal of all Outer Mongolian troops from Manchoukuan territory."

"If the Outer Mongolian Government disregards this demand," the note said, "the Manchoukuan Government will not be responsible for the consequences."

The latest fighting was reported to have taken place Wednesday, Jan. 22, at Heilumuto, 60 miles southwest of Manchuli, a town in Northwestern Heilungkiang province, Manchoukuo, on the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Another "Border Raid"

The Manchoukuan version of the incident was that 100 Outer Mongolian troops crossed the border on a raid, the details and outcome of which were not disclosed here.

The last fortnight has brought reports of several frontier incidents, both southwest of Manchuli and about Lake Bor.

Manchoukuo and Outer Mongolia alike have accused each other of raids across the border, on the exact lines of which the two states apparently differ as much as 25 miles at some points.

Soviet dispatches from Ulan Bator, Outer Mongolia, to Moscow reported that a Japanese-Manchoukuan detachment was driven back into Manchoukuo after attacking a Mongolian border post in the latest frontier clash.

One Manchoukuan soldier was reported to have been killed and two Mongolian border guards taken prisoners to Manchoukuo.

This clash came soon after renewed Mongolian protests to Manchoukuo against a series of alleged invasions of Mongolian territory, the Ulan Bator Government having declared any further border raids might result in "serious consequences."

Russia Sees Japan Using Border Rift To Prepare for War

MOSCOW, Jan. 24 (AP)—The Russian War Commissariat organ, the Red Star, today accused Japan of preparing for military operations against the Soviet Union through the encirclement of Outer Mongolia.

The newspaper said that the Japanese, by making Inner Mongolia "a Japanese colony," commanded the principal approaches to Outer Mongolia.

This movement, said the Red Star, would put Japanese troops in a position to atempt cutting off Russia's Far Eastern army.

Some parts of the trans-Siberian railway, the all-important connecting link between Western Russia and the Far Eastern military centers of the Soviet Union, are only 100 miles from the Outer Mongolian border.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships leave New York unless otherwise marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Manhattan	Jan. 29	Cobh, Feb. 4	Jan. 28, 8:00 pm	Jan. 29, 8:00 am
Ile de France	Jan. 30	Plymouth, Feb. 5	Jan. 29, 8:00 pm	Jan. 30, 7:00 am
‡Europa	Jan. 31	Cherbourg, Feb. 6	Jan. 31, 1:00 pm	Jan. 31, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Mariposa	San Francisco, Feb. 4	Jan. 30, 4:00 pm	Jan. 30, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro, Feb. 6	Feb. 1, 4:00 pm	Feb. 1, 7:30 pm
Makura	San Francisco, Feb. 12	Feb. 7, 4:00 pm	Feb. 7, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Pres. Grant	Seattle, Feb. 1	Jan. 27, 4:00 pm	Jan. 27, 7:30 pm
Lurline	San Pedro, Feb. 1	Jan. 28, 4:00 pm	Jan. 28, 7:30 pm

‡Leaves midnight.

Bradley Polytechnic Adopts Annuity And Retirement System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill.—Practically 100 per cent of the full-time employees of Bradley Polytechnic Institute, including 48 members of the faculty, have adopted an annuity and retirement plan, supplemented by group insurance policies, which the college's board of trustees submitted to them at the beginning of this year.

The trustees have agreed to pay 5 per cent of each full-time employee's salary into the retirement fund, provided employees agree to contribute a like amount. In addition, the college trustees will take out a $1000 insurance policy on each employee, at no cost to the latter.

In case any employee severs his relations with the college, after contributing to the retirement fund, his entire contributions, plus 3½ per cent compounded interest, and the trustees' contributions in his behalf will be turned over to him.

The retirement age has been set as 70, with provision made for retirement between 65 and 70. No one will be retired before 1937.

Long Forces Pressed In Louisiana Voting

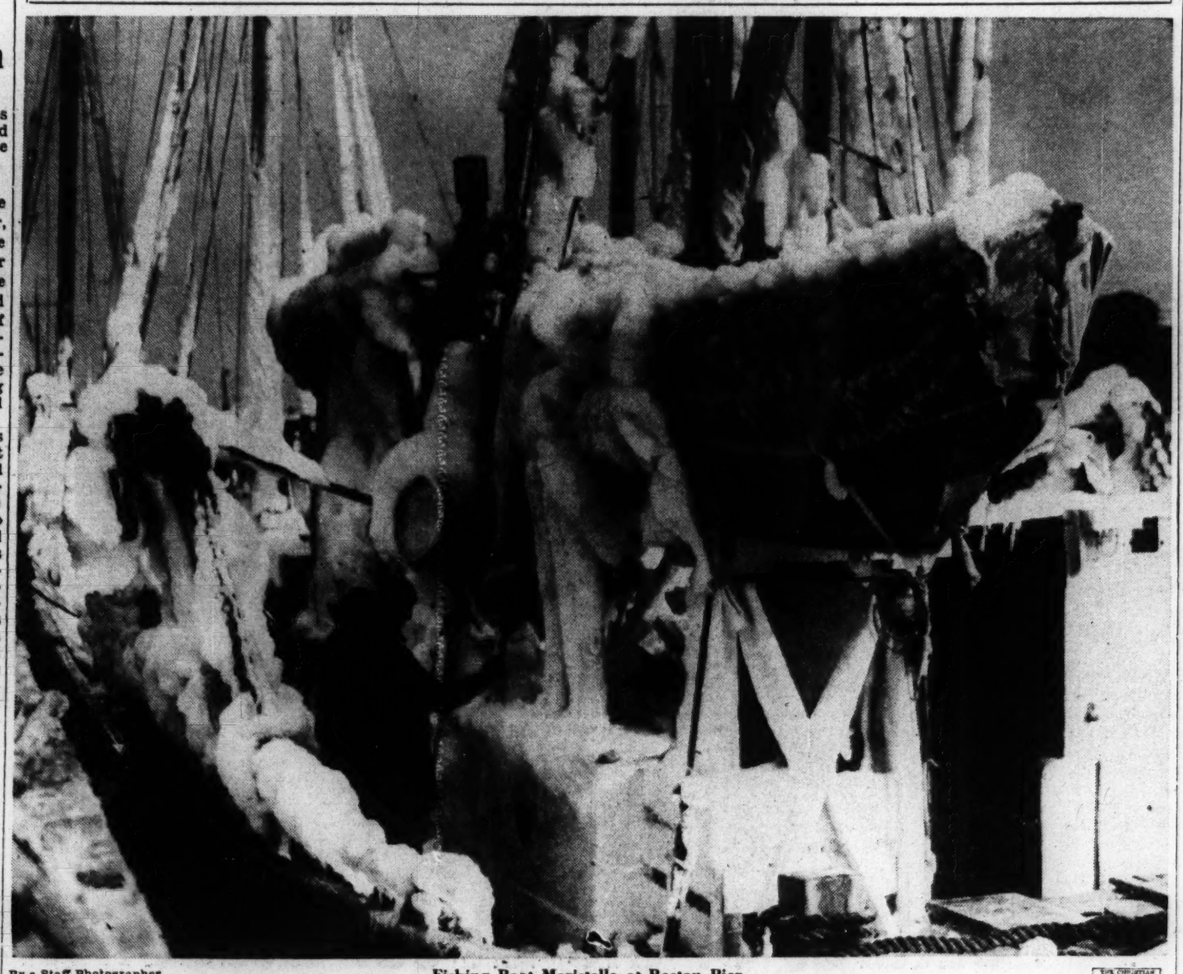
NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 25 (AP)—The vote in three congressional districts remainded close yesterday, as the counting of ballots in Louisiana's Long and anti-Long contest continued.

In the third district, Numa F. Montet, incumbent, was trailing Robert L. Mouton, 16,740 to 13,013. In the fifth district, matters were undecided between Newt V. Mills and Riley J. Wilson, incumbent. In the sixth district, John K. Griffith had 13,753 to 10,627 for J. Y. Sanders Jr., incumbent.

Other congressional posts appeared to have been won by the following:

First District, J. O. Fernandezn, incumbent; Second District, Paul H. Maloney, incumbent; Fourth District, Overton Brooks; Seventh District, Rene L. Derouen, incumbent; Eighth District, A. Leonard Allen.

Jack Frost Reaches Out to Sea



By a Staff Photographer — **Fishing Boat Maristella at Boston Pier**

The Maristella's coating of ice was called by water water front men the heaviest ever seen on a fishing boat in Boston. Seamen say ice does not form until a ship gets within 20 miles, as it is the land breeze that cause ice. They say the temperature of the sea, out beyond 20 miles, is warmer than the land and always above freezing. They add that when a ship goes to see the ice melts after the 20-mile mark is passed, otherwise a ship would become topheavy from the accumulating ice and roll over. This is why the fisherman can go to their fishing grounds all winter.

Curley's Budget Holds Stage As Legislative Mill Speeds Up

The Legislative Week

The Massachusetts Legislature, approaching the completion of its first month's work in the 1936 session, presents unmistakable evidence that prorogation by June 1 is its aim. Hearings on proposed legislation have already gathered considerable speed. The House and Senate this week were fairly active. However, one sour note was heard during the week. Senator Thomas Burke of Boston, the man who urgently requested legislators not to ask for reconsideration of votes, became the first Senator to seek reconsideration. The most important feature of the week was Governor Curley's budget message. The week's activities include:

The Governor

Action: Submitted his 1936 budget totaling $78,359,250.

Significance: His recommendations for regular expenditures, totaling $69,162,710, exceed 1930's all-time record by $3,664,317. The bond issue proposed totals $9,196,540.

The Senate

Action: Killed a bill to prevent interlocking directorates for savings banks, trust companies or national banks.

Significance: Proponents say savings banks would suffer under this legislation, for their trustees are unpaid. To prevent a trust company director from serving on a savings bank board would result in loss of personnel for the latter. Present law now forbids interlocking directorates among commercial banks. Opponents says the interlocking system provides one-man control over several banks. Reconsideration to be sought.

Action: Killed a measure allowing the state or municipalities to conduct banks.

Significance: Most legislators consider the idea unsound. Those opposing say the bank would suffer through political control.

Action: Killed legislation authorizing cities and towns to appropriate money to furnish eyesglasses for needy public and private school children.

Significance: The issue became complicated when the original measure, involving only public school children, was expanded to include those in private schools. Reconsideration to be asked.

Action: Reconsidered its vote killing a bill abolishing defence claims of contributory negligence on the part of parents or children in cases where children are killed or injured by automobiles.

Significance: The courts have ruled that in such accidents parents may not collect damages because of contributory negligence by children and parent. The proposed bill abolishes imputed negligence in injuries to children under 15. The opponents claim parental responsibility for children would be abolished under the bill and that automobile insurance rates would "skyrocket." Proponents say owners of dogs may collect damages if they prove negligence on the part of drivers.

The House

Action: Killed legislation to permit bowling on Sundays.

Significance: Would loosen further the Sunday laws. Last year professional hockey forced a break in the law, to join baseball and football as legalized Sunday sports. Reconsideration asked.

Action: Postponed until Monday action on a measure exempting the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company members from jury duty.

Significance: The most appropriate comment on the measure came from Representative William B. Baker of Newton, who said, "why should it be exempt from jury duty any more than any other club in the state."

Action: Ordered to a third reading a bill authorizing domestic corporations to contribute to funds for betterment of economic and social conditions.

Significance: Annual legislation allowing companies to contribute to the local Community Fund Campaign.

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with Senate, bill declaring an open season on skunks.

Significance: Legislators turned schoolboys to have some fun with this measure. They exempted "two-legged" skunks.

Contractors Gain Time on Foundation Of Grand Coulee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND COULEE, Wash. — The Mason-Walsh-Atkinson-Kier company, which has a contract with the Federal Government for the foundation of the $376,000,000 Grand Coulee hydro-electric project on the Columbia River, is turning over the middle page of its program, although the construction calendar is but 27 per cent marked off. In other words, MWAK, as the building firm is called, has completed half its job in about one-quarter of the alloted time. Officials hope to cut two years from the schedule.

About 50,000 yards of concrete have already been poured. The high dam, which will tower 500 feet above bedrock, which will be 440 feet thick at its base, and which will stretch 4290 feet across the river, is estimated to require almost 10,000,000 cubic yards of concrete altogether. The concrete plant established at the site is expected to be working up to its capacity within the next two months. Building of forms and preliminary work necessary on the granite foundation is responsible for rather slow pouring to date.

The steel, aluminum colored, state highway bridge across the river has been thrown open to motor traffic, connecting Mason City, the all-electric "chimneyless" contractors' town on the east bank, with the federal engineers' town on the west bank. The bridge is a permanent structure

Greetings Symbolized In British Telegrams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A new decorative telegram greeting form is to be introduced in Britain. The artist has tried to include pictorially a symbol of most every occasion on which the telegram might be sent.

The new form is to be printed in three colors, green, red and gold and has been designed by Mr. Robert Gibbings, well-known British typographer. Mr. Gibbings has embodied 10 symbols in the design, including a boat and an airplane for best wishes on a journey, and engagement and a wedding ring, cupid and a scroll for congratulations on achievement of academic honors.

It is hoped by the Post Office that telegram senders will not spend too long finding out how many symbols they can dscover in the picture puzzle form and so hold up business.

Prizes for Silk Cocoons Offered in Hungary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—The Government is giving prizes to encourage Hungarian women to raise silk worms. For 20 pounds of first-class cocoons, a flaming red kerchief for tying over the head is awarded. For the best equipped, worm-producing establishments, prizes for $1 to $20 are offered.

Of course, besides these rewards, furnished by the state, the producers sell their cocoons at the regular price. In the mulberry provinces the women of the villages and small towns earn a good deal of extra money in this way.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**Opera; pianist**	**Opera; Blue Room**	Johnny Hamp and	Lithuanian musi-
5:15	**Monitor News**	**Echoes; orchestra**	his orchestra	cale; soloists
5:30	**Terhune dog story**	**Kaltenmyer's Kin-**	Vin. Lopez's Orch.	**Hits and Encores:**
5:45	**Gabriel Heatter**	dergarten; variety	"Nature News"	talks; records
6:00	**News; Supper Show**	Evening Tattler	News Service	**Talk, F. W. Wile**
6:15	**Hawaiian music**	News; music	Saturday Revue	News of Youth
6:30	**News; features**	Music; vocalist	Dramatic sketch	Talk; Roth's Or.
6:45	**Irish Minstrels**	Truth Barlow	Musical Moments	Gogo Delys; orch.
7:00	**"Treasure House of**	New Yorkers; or..	**"Family on Tour";**	News Service
7:15	**Melody"; orchestra.**	"Popeye" sketch	**comedy; soloists**	Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	**Message of Israel:**	**Edwin C. Hill**	Band concert; In-	Getting the News
7:45	Rabbi J. B. Wise	Strange Facts	dian legend	Hod Williams's Or.
8:00	**"El Chico" revue**	**"Your Hit Pa-**	**'The Waltz Dream';**	Soloist: organ
8:15	**Boston Symphony**	**rade": Al Good-**	**James Melton &**	Ted Weems's Orch.
8:30	**Orchestra, Dimitri**	**man's Orchestra;**	**Jessica Dragon-**	"Let's Go to the
8:45	**Mitropoulos, con-**	**soloists; trios**	**cite; orchestra**	Music Hall"
9:00	**ductor**	Rubinoff's Orch.;	Nino Martini, ten.;	News Service
9:15	**Russian Symph. Choir**	vocal soloists	chorus; orchestra	**Chicago Symphony**
9:30	**National Barn Dance**	**Chateau: Al Jol-**	Minute Men: social	**Orchestra, Fred-**
9:45	program from Chi-	**son; Cab Callo-**	security speakers	**erick Stock, con.**
10:00	cago: soloists and	way's Or.; Herb-	Community Fund	**Address, Alfred**
10:15	specialties	**ert Marshall**	Mal Hallet and his	**E. Smith, at**
10:30	Jesse Hawkins and	Pat Binford; solo-	orchestra	**Liberty League**
10:45	his orchestra	ists; orchestra	Spotlight Revue	**dinner; others**
11:00	Reports; news; music	Forecasts; news	News Service	Abe Lyman's Orch.
11:15	Joe Rines's Orchestra	Sports; records	Martin's Orch.	Stevens's Orch.
11:30	Ray Noble and his	Ben Bernie and	Jan Garber's Or.	Ozzie Nelson and
11:45	dance orchestra	his orchestra	Anson Weeks's Or.	his orchestra

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	**Pageant of Youth:**	Old South Church.	Salt Lake City	"Freilicher Kabt-
12:15	**Johnson's Orchestra.**	Piano Club	choir and organ.	zen": sketch
12:30	**Radio City Symphony**	**University of Chi-**	"Romany Trail"	'East Side Karps':
12:45	**Orchestra concert;**	**cago Round Table**	**News from Paris**	dramatic sketch.
1:00	**Viola Philo, soprano**	Community Fede-	Religious period	Italian soloists;
1:15	**soloist**	ration program;	with speakers;	instrumentalists
1:30	**National Youth Con-**	concert orchestra,	soloists; music	Italian Serenaders;
1:45	**ference: talk; music**	Hy Fine, cond.	News Service	soloists; orchestra
2:00	**Magic Key: Giovanni**	Melody Matinee;	**L.Howard, 'There's**	Musical Album:
2:15	**Martinelli; Richard**	soloists; orchestra	**Always Juliet'**	recorded music
2:30	**Himber's Orch.;**	Network program,	Jose Manzanares &	Boston Opera Club
2:45	**symphony orchestra.**	to be announced.	So. American Or.	Orchestra concert
3:00	"Your English"	Harry Reser and	**Recording, "Path-**	**New York Philhar-**
3:15	Pine Mountain Mer-	his Eskimos	**etique" Sym-**	**monic - Symphony**
3:30	rymakers: music	**Metropolitan Au-**	**phony, Boston Or.**	**Orchestra, Arti-**
3:45	Oriental music	**ditions of the Air**	Adrian O'Brien	**uro Toscanini,**
4:00	National Vespers: Dr.	"Widow's Son,"	Special program	**conductor; pro-**
4:15	Harry W. Fosdick	dramatic sketch.	with speaker and	**gram comment**
4:30	Jewels for Tomorrow.	**Pop Concert, Wal-**	music	**by Lawrence Gil-**
4:45	Miners Quartet	**ter Logan, cond.**	Cosmopolitans: or.	**man**
5:00	"Roses and Drums":	Penthouse Sere-	Al Kavelin and his	"Melodiana": solo-
5:15	network drama	nade: variety	orchestra	ists: orchestra
5:30	Becker dog talk	Dream Drama	Fraternity House	**Sanderson and**
5:45	Gabriel Heatter	Himber's Orch.	Party: variety	**Crumit: orchestra**
6:00	Evening Journal	Religious period,	News Service	National amateur
6:15	Ranny Weeks's Orch.	from New York	Organ recital	night: orchestra
6:30	"Grand Hotel": net-	Scotti's Orchestra.	Anson Weeks's Or.	"Smiling Ed"
6:45	work dramatic sketch	Popular variety	Jan Garber's Orch.	Voice of Experience
7:00	**Jack Benny; soloist;**	"K-7," secret serv-	Eddie Cantor; so-	Evening service
7:15	**Green's Orchestra**	ice sketch	loists; orchestra	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Robert Ripley; Ozzie	Garden talk	**Phil Baker; Hal**	ple Baptist
7:45	Nelson's Or. soloist.	News; music	**Kemp's Orchestra**	Church; sermon;
8:00	**Maj. Edward Bowes's**	Ruby Newman and	**Sunday Night Free**	male quartet;
8:15	**Amateur Hour: so-**	orchestra with	**For All: Lois**	choir; organ
8:30	**loists; instrumental-**	Del Castillo and	**Long; quartet;**	**Horace Heidt's**
8:45	**ists; vocal groups**	vocal sextet	**popular orchestra**	Concert Orchestra
9:00	"Life Is a Song": so-	Rakov's Music and	**Cameron McLean,**	McGinley's Orch.
9:15	loists; orchestra	popular soloists	**baritone; chorus;**	News Service
9:30	Walter Winchell	**American Album**	**symphony orch., 1936**	**Community**
9:45	**Whiteman's Orches-**	**of Familiar Music**	**Victor Kolar, con.**	**Fund Campaign**
10:00	**tra; operetta stars;**	**Lauritz Melchior,**	Marriage. Clinic:	Wayne King and
10:15	**quartet; soloists**	**tenor; symphony**	dramatic sketches	his orchestra
10:30	Sunday Evening at	**orchestra, Erno**	**Freddie Rich's**	"Band Parade"
10:45	Seth Parker's	**Rapee, conductor**	Penthouse Party.	Special program

Monday's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WEAF), NBC Light Opera Company in "Iolanthe."
11:00 WBZ (WJZ), United States Navy Band concert.
11:45 WMEX (WMCA), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:00 WBZ (WJZ), Child Study Association luncheon speakers.
2:00 WEEI (WEAF), Forum on Character Building.
2:30 WNAC (WABC), American School of the Air: "St. Louis."
4:00 WNAC (WABC), "Commercial Comment": government talks.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ), "Let's Talk It Over": feminine forum; Emily Post; Anne Hard.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ (WJZ), "Fibber McGee and Molly": comedy sketch: soloist; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF), Hammerstein's Music Hall: soloists; orchestra.
8:30 WEEI (WEAF), Richard Crooks, tenor; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ), Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF), Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; soloist; choir.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), Radio Theater: "Grumpy," with Lionel Barrymore.
9:30 WEEI (WEAF), Grace Moore, soprano; concert orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF), Lullaby Lady: male quartet; narrator; concert orchestra.
10:00 WBZ (WJZ), Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense: address, Bainbridge Colby.
10:30 WEEI (WEAF), National Forum: "National Defense Plans," Senator David I. Walsh, Massachusetts.
10:30 WNAC (WABC), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ), Ray Knight's Cuckoo Hour.
11:30 WEEI (WEAF), Fisk Jubilee Singers.
12:08 WBZ (WJZ), Maison Russe: Russian soloists and orchestra.

Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts

1:45 WIXK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 WIXAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

New Deal Viewed by Johnson As Largely 'Shattered Ruins'

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 25 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, former NRA administrator, speaking under sponsorship of the Alethela Grotto, a Masonic organization, at a public lecture here last night said the New Deal is largely a "mass of shattered ruins."

"Political leadership in this country," he said, "at this moment is more sterile of ideas than at any time that I can remember.

"The pressure groups are the articulate ones, proposing their fancy schemes, but the great mass of the people are silent.

"If the only choice we have in the next election is between the road to Moscow on the one hand and the road to what I call—for lack of a better name—Hooverism on the other, it will be the political tragedy of our generation.

"I believe the inclination of the people is toward a policy of sane liberalism, and I believe the Democratic platform of 1932 is the best possible statement of what needs to be done for this country.

"If the Republicans would nominate Senator Borah on the Democratic platform—word for word as it was written in 1932—with 15,000,000 Republicans who will never vote for anyone but a Republican, he'll have those votes right in his pocket, and with his appeal to the leftists because of his reputation as a liberal, he could win hands down."

Oklahoma Indians Get New Farms In Resettlement Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—Establishment of eight resettlement areas in seven eastern Oklahoma counties to rehabilitate 1465 Indian families whose submarginal land has been purchased by the government, has been completed by officials of the Five Civilized Tribes.

Indian families have been given farms in the resettlement areas, ranging in size from 20 to 50 acres, depending on the size of the family, and about $1500 will be spent on each group over a 20-month period in the erection and development of improvements.

Hill land purchased from tribesmen is being developed into national parks and used for grazing land for cattle owned by the Indian bureau. Involved in the whole project is the expenditure of $1,321,080 used for the purchase of lands in 12 counties in eastern Oklahoma at $4.04 per acre.

Counties in which land has been purchased include Muskogee, McIntosh, Cherokee, Adair, Haskell, Latimer, Ottawa, Delaware, McCurtain, Le Flore, Payne and Carter. Resettlement areas have been established in McIntosh, Ottawa, Sequoyah, Adair, Delaware, Latimer, McCurtain and Haskell counties.

Approximately 20 per cent of the 327,000 acres of land purchased is good farm land and will be turned back to the tribal families after improvements are made, W. M. Gulager, project manager, explained. In Muskogee County 200 Indian families have been moved out of the Braggs hills area.

While 1465 tribal families have been selected for rehabilitation, Indian bureau officials said equally as many more would be cared for during the next few months.

WPA Names Professor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Dr. S. H. Hobbs Jr., of Chapel Hill, head of the rural economics division of the University of North Carolina, has been named field representative for the Rural Research Division of the Works Progress Administration. His Job will be to build up and coordinate units in 39 states. He will shortly begin a tour that will carry him to state institutions all over the country.

Proposal to Realign The Providence And Worcester Rejected

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has turned down a suggestion that it study operations of the Providence and Worcester Railroad with a view to aligning it either with the New York Central or the Boston and Maine.

Interstate Commerce Commission correspondence disclosed today that George L. Crooker, chairman of the Rhode Island Commission on Foreign and Domestic Commerce, had asked that the Interstate Commerce Commission broaden its investigation of the New York, New Haven and Hartford to embrace a study of the Worcester.

The Worcester now is under lease to the New Haven, Mr. Crooker said, and the Commission should examine "the degree of utilization of the Providence and Worcester under New Haven management."

He added such an investigation might show the necessity of transferring the Worcester to the New York Central or the Boston & Maine "or both jointly."

Mr. Crooker said a rail "monopoly" enjoyed by the New Haven has resulted in a "laggard" service and had injured the growth of New England industries.

Replying to Mr. Crooker's letter, Chairman Charles D. Mahaffie, who is in charge of the New Haven investigation, said that after "careful consideration" the commission had decided "it would not at this time be justified in so expanding the present investigation."

Chicagoan's First Wages To Pay His Relief Bill

CHICAGO, Jan. 25 (AP)—Anton Rodney is working now, but that's only half the story.

From his works progress administration wages of $55 a month he announced he would pay in full the $131.18 he received intermittently during a two-year period from the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission.

"I was treated swell when I was on relief," he wrote Leo M. Lyons, executive secretary of the commission, "so now I want to give something every pay day.

"I know that no one owes me a living."

Sulphate Aids Swamp Lands

Applications of copper sulphate will increase the productivity of reclaimed swamp lands.

Filene's
Stocktaking
All day MONDAY...
all day TUESDAY...
WEDNESDAY from
11 to 5.30 (Basement
opens at 9.30 as usual)
reductions of
1/3, 1/2 (in some cases more)
It's here at last—Filene's famous stock-taking sale... the sale men and women from all over New England wait for, phone for, write for... the sale in which all small lots, broken sizes, buying mistakes, merchandise we will no longer carry, is marked down 1/3, 1/2 and in some cases even more for quick clearance. Come Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday and SAVE. Filene's, Washington, Franklin, Hawley and Summer Streets, Boston.

NEW LOCAL MONDAY EDITIONS JAN. 27

Seven Big Features of the Local Editions...

1. Boston Day Column
2. Up and Down Beacon Hill
3. Complete Closing Stock Market
4. Boston Events
5. Radio Guide
6. Weather Dial
7. Editorials

3¢ a copy

BEGINNING Monday The Christian Science Monitor will publish somewhat enlarged editions for Boston and New England . . . Readers will find that local news has been placed in a new and special section of the paper. This permits the Monitor to give local news more prominence and to focus its presentation in a convenient and carefully planned format . . .

Among the more interesting display innovations is that given the Boston Day Column.

The individual items of this leading feature will be grouped in what is in effect a six-column box. The idea behind the Boston Day Column is to give readers a really useful, pleasant service. News is concisely, informally written from facts gathered by the Monitor's own staff. Items are kept succinct but never at a sacrifice of accuracy; moreover, the news—when need is indicated—is presented against its background of preceding events. The style aims at lucidness combined with dash and verve of expression.

This form of news presentation has been the goal of the Boston Day Column for nearly two years. It has won many friends among Boston and New England readers, but the need has been felt for some time for a better style of type makeup—something which would be as progressive as the column itself and which would complement the column idea of compactness and reader convenience.

When Monitor readers pick up their local section Monday they will find that they can read all the high points of Boston news on that day within the confines of the six-column box. They will discover that they may even keep their paper folded so that only the upper half of the sheet is visible, for the bottom line of the Boston Day Column runs along the fold.

The daily picture of Boston, then, may be viewed without turning a single page, or unfolding the paper in any way.

More effective headlines have been planned for this division and it will be illustrated with photographs of local interest. Many of these are of the new "candid camera" variety.

Complete Exposition

At the top of the first page of the new section in the first column and the eighth will appear longer stories. These will frequently be more detailed exposition of news that is more briefly treated in the column. Often they will consist of news reports of events of importance in New England. Sometimes they will feature light and amusing stories too long for the column.

The Weather

A permanent location has been assigned the weather report in the lower left-hand corner of the section's front page. An easily read dial and pointer have been worked out to give, at a glance, the forecast for today and tomorrow.

Boston Events

The Boston Events Column has proven to be a valuable service feature. In it all principal events of the evening are listed. This includes plays, motion pictures, lectures, exhibits and meetings. This feature, in even more accessible form, will be found in the lower half of the front page.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The Monitor's State House reporter writes about news and news behind the news up on Beacon Hill, and the City Hall reporter writes about the interesting things down Beacon Hill.

Chatty, revealing, informative, this feature delves into the mazes of local politics and discloses, quite frequently, what makes much of the front-page news of Boston and Massachusetts. This column will appear just below the fold on the front page of the section and just below the Boston Day Column.

Radio Guide

Among the new features Monitor readers will appreciate is the enlarged design of the radio guide. There will be room to tell a little more about each program in the squares devoted to each station and hour. This augmented display will make the radio guide—long an outstanding service favorite—of even more value. The radio guide is also being given a fixed location. It will appear at the top and in the center of the second page of the new section.

Boston and New England Features

The local staff has planned many interesting and newsy features about Boston and New England and more detailed attention will be given this important part of Monitor coverage in the new section. These features, usually illustrated, will appear on the second and third pages of the section.

Financial

The financial pages of the Monitor will be included in the new section. The Monitor publishes every night the complete closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange and such other market reports as are of general interest. In addition, Monitor financial writers prepare many articles designed for lay readers on financial and economic matters.

Editorials

The Monitor's Editorial Page will comprise the back page of the section. As local events warrant, Monitor editorial writers will contribute comment on local matters in the same spirit and manner that have helped win the Monitor an eminent position among daily newspapers of the world.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A.

Architecture
Antiques

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

Now She Has A Treasure Chest

By Janet Mabie

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

EVER since 1928 there have been piling up in Amelia Earhart's possession things that governments, associations, clubs, some individuals, have given her out of their admiration for her skill and accomplishments as a transoceanic flier. Medals, orders, scrolls, illuminated books, flags, sculptures, what not. And as they have accumulated, it has got to be more and more of a problem where to put them, both conveniently and for safe keeping.

The last time I saw the medals and orders they were in a small leather suit case. The day the house in Rye caught fire, I thought about that suitcase with a gasp. A lot of other people thought of it about as soon as I did, and made inquiry as soon as they could make themselves heard above the fire engines and the shouts of the firemen. All were relieved to learn that the day before the fire Mr. Putnam had taken the suitcase in town to a safety deposit box.

But the incident served to make it all the more apparent that a suitcase isn't exactly the thing in which to keep the great medal of the National Geographic Society, and the ribbon of the Legion d'Honneur, and the Order of Leopold and the Distinguished Flying Cross.

To the Woods for a Chest

So when Miss Earhart's back was turned, as you might say—she being away on a speaking trip—Mr. Putnam hunted up some people known charmingly as "Albert Wood and Five Sons," who are craftsmen in cabinet making and said to them, "How would it be if we had a teakwood chest, made to some individual design, both to commemorate Miss Earhart's oceanic and the Mexico-New York flights, and as a repository for the medals and things people have given her and which she wants to keep in a safer place than ever before?"

Albert Wood and Five Sons thought it was a good idea, and went to work.

It is nice to know first something about Albert Wood and Five Sons. They have their business out in Port Washington on Long Island, and they come from a long line of American architects and craftsmen. One branch of the family stems from the sister of Governor Winthrop of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and another from the Pennsylvania Dutch craftsman, Moyer.

The older of the five sons have taken university training in sculpture and architecture, and served their apprenticeship thoroughly in cabinetmaking. Their father served his apprenticeship with his father who was an old school New England cabinetmaker. Later he studied architecture, was admitted to membership in the American Institute of Architects, and has designed notable buildings, interiors and pieces of furniture. Among others, he did the main building of the Henry Ford hospital group in Detroit, including special furniture and equipment.

Boyhood Yearnings

There was a long time when Albert Wood's heart was stirred with envy at the thought of a boy born in a log cabin, or a young immigrant coming ashore penniless in a strange land, armed only with determination and the stubborn will to make his way in a strange country. To have been born on a farm, to get up in the dark and milk a dozen cows before going to school, miles away. This was his dream choice. Instead of that he went to grammar school, like the prosaic little boy he was, on Bunker Hill and his father was an architect, builder and cabinetmaker, with plenty of work to do so the family never had to wonder if there would be enough to eat.

The age of specialization set in, and young Wood had to decide which of his father's abilities he would choose to emulate. He thought he would be an architect, and his father thought it would be a good idea, but he also thought it would be a good thing to have a few years of apprenticeship in his cabinetmaking shop—well, just in case.

And it turned out to be a very good thing indeed, for there was a day—an outlandish day, really—when everything in this world looked unsafe that had been safe. The elder Wood boys were forced out of college because no one had been building things lately or needing a fine architect. So there was no money to finish college, and it grew clear that the home the family had loved so would have to be given up.

Choosing a New Start

Instead of sitting down to cry, the Wood family sat down to think, in a room where there was a maple chair, beautifully carved, with a wonderfully comfortable hand woven seat. Albert Wood the elder began to think of fine furniture. And of Duncan Phyfe. And it came to him that, along with the depression, there had come into the world a lot of very bad furniture, terrific box-like "moderne" stuff, the accent very much on the final "e." It came to him also that he and his sons would set to work with what they knew and reconstruct the family fortunes on the strength of fine craft-knowledge and the ability to start small, go forward slowly and take a chance.

From that point they have come to be known as makers of very special chests, for very special purposes, of very special woods, that are often chosen for very personal reasons. And the outlines and the decorations have a style of their own such as no others have. The top one at the left was made for a bride and is of deep amber teakwood trimmed with ebony; and inside the cover there is an inscription, along with silhouettes of the bride and groom, all inlaid of ebony.

Just to show how all sorts of ideas are carried out: the one at the left below is made from timbers associated with the owner's family since early colonial times. Polished white pine makes the panels, and the base and framework are maple. The inscription on the inside of the lid is carved in old script. On the front is carved a pair of birds watching over a nest of fledglings, the same idea that is on the one at the right, below. And a rather nice idea, too, for a dower chest.

Mr. Putnam's Special Order

When Albert Wood and Five Sons came to make the chest for AE, they chose an uncommon grade of teak for its especially fine coloring. It is strange and lovely, and has the blue cast of chinchilla over its lovely smoky brown. Finished in its natural color, it has been rubbed and rubbed and rubbed until it is all soft and lustrous, by a process seldom used, it is said, in the United States, which not only makes it surpassingly beautiful to the eye and the touch, but proof against weather and temperature.

Besides its implication of the heroic spirit of Miss Earhart's flying, the design of the chest seeks to symbolize the line and contour of her Lockheed-Vega, in which the flights were made. The wingspread on the front panel is in true scale and proportion, modeled from the working drawings from which the plane itself was made.

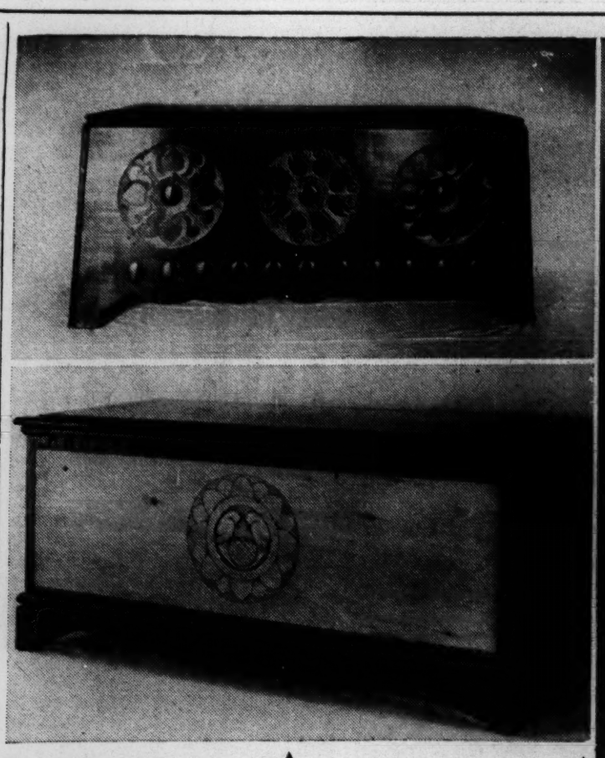
The carving on the front commemorates the North Atlantic flight. On the circular border is inscribed the official distance, date and flying time. Harbor Grace, the take-off point, and Londonderry, the happy landing, are playfully symbolized by the portraits of Codfish and the Shamrock, and Miss Earhart's famous monogram, AE, appears in the center. In a similar manner, the carving on the left end of the chest commemorates her Honolulu-Oakland flight, and on the right end, the Mexican flight. On the back of the chest is carved the decorated inscription, "Trophy chest for Amelia Earhart, designed and executed on commission for George Palmer Putnam, by Albert Wood and Five Sons."

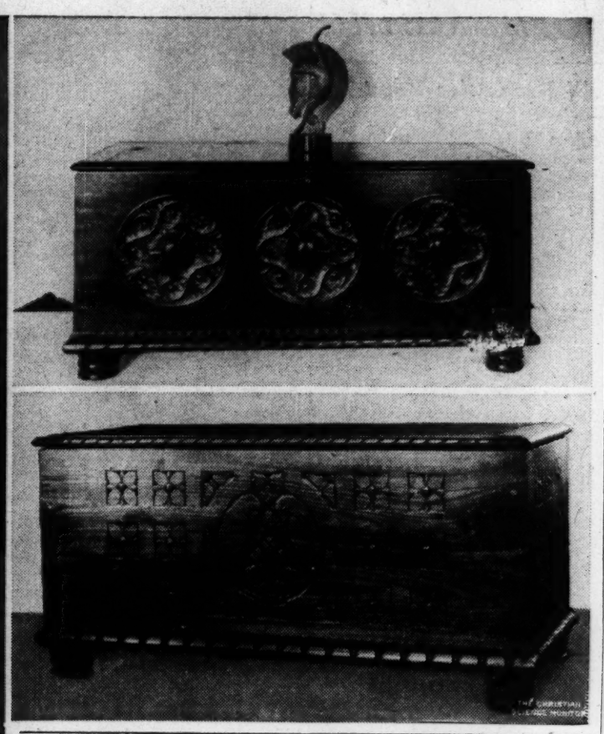
A few days before Christmas Miss Earhart reached New York after a speaking trip. The chest had been brought into the Arden Gallery, both to be given her, in the quietude of a Sunday morning, and to be placed on exhibition for the little time before going to California, where the Putnams have a house, too, for she would take it with her.

She hadn't any idea the chest had been made. She didn't know, that Sunday morning, why she was being taken on a walk in the bright cold up Park Avenue by her husband. He mumbled something about some bronzes of some little bears. True, there were some bronzes of some little bears, by Paul Manship and others, on view at the gallery, and she did see them. But she also was lured into a side gallery where the chest was, and it was said to her, "There, how do you like that?" as a man will, unromantically enough, when he has a present to give which he has used great care in planning but wishes it to seem he tossed off without a thought.

AE liked the chest. It would be very silly of her not to, for it is a beautiful piece of cabinetmaking, in the fine tradition of excellent workmen who love to do things beautifully, spending more time and patience on them than may be required by adequacy, but none too much for excellence.

And that is how it comes about that the Earhart medals and decorations, the scrolls and the books and the other souvenirs, will no longer be crammed into a leather suitcase, in or out of reach of any fire or other catastrophe that comes along. Now they are safely housed in beauty.





Center, Richard Averill Smith Photo. Others, Stanley Gerard Mason

There is a double interest to this group of pictures, both of a personal nature. At the center, Amelia Earhart is resting on a teakwood chest given by her husband, George Haven Putnam, who stands behind her. The chest itself and the four others here shown were made by Albert Wood & Five Sons, whose fame for this work is widespread. The bridal chest of teakwood and the pine and maple one at the left are described in the text.

At the right, above, is a hobby chest made for an artist and especially fitted for storing his work and its accessories. Below, at the right, is another example of strong individuality in its design and its decorations. This is of French walnut with rosewood pegs, trays and trimmings. All these chests are polished without stain, so bringing out the full beauty of the colors and graining.

Efficiency in Burning Coal

MANY home owners who have steam or hot water heating systems complain that they cannot get their radiators completely hot. In the case of steam radiators this is often caused by air, which must be entirely eliminated from the radiator before it can be filled with steam. Automatic air valves usually take care of this. If you have automatic valves and your radiators still are air-bound—try unscrewing the little plug at the top of the valve. When the cold air has all been blown out tighten up the plug again to its normal position. Immersing vent valves in a container of kerosene for several hours also helps to eliminate this condition.

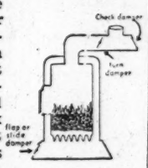
If this does not stop the trouble, or if your steam radiators have a tendency to fill with water, an expert should call and check up on the valves.

Hot water radiators may also become air-bound. This can be corrected by occasionally opening the air valve with a valve key and leaving it open until water starts to flow from it. It is a good plan to have a cup or pan ready to catch the water when the valve is opened.

While this cold weather continues, comfort depends to a great extent upon the even temperature of your home. To maintain this constant, steady heat is a simple matter.

To begin: Do not use the smoke pipe damper (generally known as the turn damper) for the daily control of your heat. This damper should always remain as nearly closed as possible, without interfering with the free burning of the coal.

The regulation of the fire during the day (if you do not have a thermostat attached to your furnace) should be controlled entirely with the check and ashpit (flap or slide) dampers. When more heat is needed upstairs, close the check damper and open the ashpit damper. When there is sufficient heat, close the ashpit damper and open the check damper. Note that these two dampers operate simultaneously. When one is open, the other is closed. One important consideration to bear in mind is the location of your check damper and turn damper. The check damper should be located between the chimney and the turn damper. The latter should be located between the check damper and the furnace itself.



If these dampers are properly placed and if they are moved as suggested, you should be able to maintain an even temperature in your home at all times without difficulty.

It is sometimes asked, "What is the most important thing to look for when the furnace has a good fire in it but the rooms are not warm enough?"

There is one "thing" that will always account for such a condition, but there are at least thirty others that may be wrong in a case like this. Some of them may be quickly and easily remedied by a man who is handy around the house; others require more specialized skill. Some of the faults may be easily located, while others may pass unnoticed unless the man seeking them is familiar with heating systems.

Sometimes the check damper is in the wrong place; or the turn damper handle may have slipped, giving a false position of the damper; or the regulator may be improperly adjusted; or there may be an excessive amount of fly ash in the smoke pipe or on the boiler surfaces; or the radiators may be improperly pitched; or the draft may be impeded. Perhaps a loose bolt, or rusty joint may be the cause of wasted heat. All of these things can be quickly adjusted by a competent service man.

Doubtless the greatest waste in connection with home heating is what heating experts call "Chimney Loss"—the heat is wasted up the chimney.

It is a simple matter to reduce this loss to an absolute minimum by using a little care in adjusting the turn damper, that disc or plate-like damper inside the smoke pipe.

The next time you fix the fire, move the handle of the turn damper 1-16th of an inch toward the closed upright position. If the fire continues to burn freely, turn it another sixteenth of an inch. Repeat this operation until you find the ideal adjustment that will give you the greatest amount of useful heat with the minimum of chimney loss. Then take a piece of chalk and mark this position on the smoke pipe and leave the damper there.

The turn damper may be left in this position throughout the burning season. It need not be used to regulate your fire from day to day.

The only time you need to move the turn damper, after finding the ideal position for it, is at the beginning of the very cold season and again at the beginning of the very mild season—to take care of extreme changes in outside temperature.

For daily regulation of the fire—to speed up or slow down the rate at which the fire burns—one may rely on the ashpit damper and check damper entirely.

This daily heating schedule will help to get more satisfaction from the fuel you burn:

In the Morning

In order to get heat up quickly, open the ashpit damper wide and close the check damper. Do not add fresh coal until the fire is burning briskly. When you do put on fresh coal, leave an exposed spot of live coals directly in front of the fire door. It may also be necessary to shake the grates a little. This depends on whether or not they were shaken the night before.

During the Day

Rely entirely on the check and ashpit dampers to control the fire. Never use the turn damper for daily regulation. Keep it as nearly closed as possible without hindering the free burning of the fire.

At Night

Before banking the fire shake the grates gently . . . until the first red glow appears in the ashpit. Wet the ashes and remove them. When banking the fire always open the check damper and close the ashpit damper. Never leave the fire door open when banking the fire.

In this connection there's one additional bit of advice: Always bank your fire with fresh coal.

The old-fashioned practice of banking the fire with ashes will not only result in unsatisfactory heat but it will cause other trouble. Ashes on top of a fire act like a wet blanket and prevent the air from coming up through the firebed. It is this air that carries the heat upward away from the grates. When you put ashes on the fire the concentration of heat causes overheating of the grates and may fuse the ashes on the grates. Moreover, the next time you put coal on the fire it won't burn as it should because the ashes will prevent proper draft action.

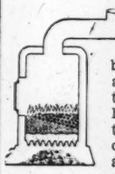
The only place for ashes in the furnace is the ashpit—except for the thin layer of ashes on the grates.

Do not neglect the ashpit of your furnace. It serves three very important purposes:

1. It is a space provided under the grate to receive the ashes which are shaken through.

2. It receives the air from the cellar and helps to distribute it uniformly to all parts of the fuel bed.

3. It acts as a chamber in which the incoming cool air from the cellar is heated.



If ashes are allowed to accumulate in the ashpit, the air supply will be cut off and the even and complete combustion of the fuel will be hampered. Not only that, if the ashpit becomes choked with ashes the grates are very apt to become overheated and warp or break. And it costs money to replace grates.

Oftentimes during the winter when the heat is on, the house air becomes dry, which may cause furniture to dry out and crack.

This condition can easily be remedied by keeping a "pan humidifier," or hot water pan, in each room. These pans are designed to hang out of sight between the radiator and the wall. The heat from the radiator causes the water in the pan to evaporate and thus tends to prevent air from becoming too dry.

Warm air heating plants have a humidifier pan connected to them. In this case it is only necessary to keep a constant supply of water in the humidifier pan.

Prepared From Studies by D. L. & W. Coal Company

Blue Ceilings

If you like to feel that you are living in a high-ceilinged room, choose light tinted paint for your ceiling and walls. In Italy, in the tiniest of villages, the peasants have always had pale ceilings—a beautiful aquamarine, because it made the room feel higher and cooler.

Silversmith And Shipowner

IN VIEW of the interest that Americans now show in the work of all the skilled crafts of the eighteenth century, it is difficult for us to realize that up to the present century there was almost complete indifference toward the cabinet work, silverware, pewter, glass and china which was made during the 1700's. Many people, whose memories of the last decades of the 1800's are vivid, will recall clearly that the much publicized Paul Revere was known then only as a midnight rider. Those few entnusiasts who were collecting American silverware had learned little or nothing about many of the workers in this craft whose names and records are now familiar.

So far as I am aware, the collection shown in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts in 1906 was the first of its kind in New England and possibly in the United States. Since then, however, a distinct group of writings have developed around this subject, with resulting illumination of not only the records of the silversmiths as artists and craftsmen, but throwing much light on the social and commercial life of contemporary periods. A recent result of this research, as actuated by the collecting of old silverware, is the volume entitled, "Jeremiah Dummer," by Hermann Frederick Clarke and Henry Wilder Foote, published by Houghton Mifflin in a limited edition of 225 and selling at $15 each.

Merchant-Shipowner, Also

Chiefly, of course, this concerns Dummer's product as a silversmith, with complete data on nearly all the 108 known pieces which bear his mark, mostly made during the 1600's, since his career dates are 1645 to 1718. Incidentally, it reveals the important positions which craftsmen sometimes held in the community in those years, for Dummer was much more than a silversmith. He was a merchant shipowner, holding in his later years shares in eleven trading crafts which plied between Boston, the West Indies and Europe. Still more, he was a broad-minded churchman of most liberal views, conspicuously charitable in his conduct toward John Winthrop in his time of need, even though that worthy had been very harsh toward Dummer for his religious views.

Of the silversmith's function in the community, one phase that seems strange to us today came from the practice of converting silver coin into silverware for safety's sake. During the prosperous colonial years following 1640, great quantities of Spanish silver coin came to the American colonies as profits from their trading with the West Indies and Europe. Placed in the hands of silversmiths this could be converted into articles which were not readily negotiable and could be easily identified if stolen, so this was a common practice.

Silverware as Speculation

More than that, it sometimes resulted in considerable profit to the owner, for silver sold for 8 shillings per ounce up to 1712; for 12 shillings in 1715; 18 shillings in 1728, and 22 shillings in 1733. This was due to the depreciation of paper money during these years. Thus the silversmith became in a way a banker, and it is possible that at least a portion of Dummer's wealth came from this phase of his activities.

All this is aside from Dummer's standing as a workman and a designer. For this matter, it is clear that his workmanship was excellent and his designs, which followed in the main the current styles of England, simplified the originals with admirable taste.

To be a first-class silversmith, a successful merchant, and an esteemed Christian gentleman, would seem to be honor enough. But in addition to all this, there is a possibility that Jeremiah Dummer was a portrait painter of some ability. Mr. Foote's contribution to this volume has to do with a group of nearly forty portraits of New England colonists, painted between 1690 and 1715. Four of these are inscribed on the back as having been painted by Dummer in 1691 and 1708. But in spite of this, they are not authenticated in a wholly convincing manner, so the question of Dummer's status as a portrait artist is still a matter of doubt.

C. G. B.

Chose a Rose Tint

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle

WHEN an acquaintance of mine was married recently, she started planning furnishings for a home. It happened that rose was her favorite color, as it is for many people. Wishing to use it in as large areas as possible, she decided to have it on her living room walls. Wisely, she talked her plans over with an interior decorator, who advised her that, although one should express one's personality by using a favorite color in one's surroundings, it made quite a difference where that color appeared.

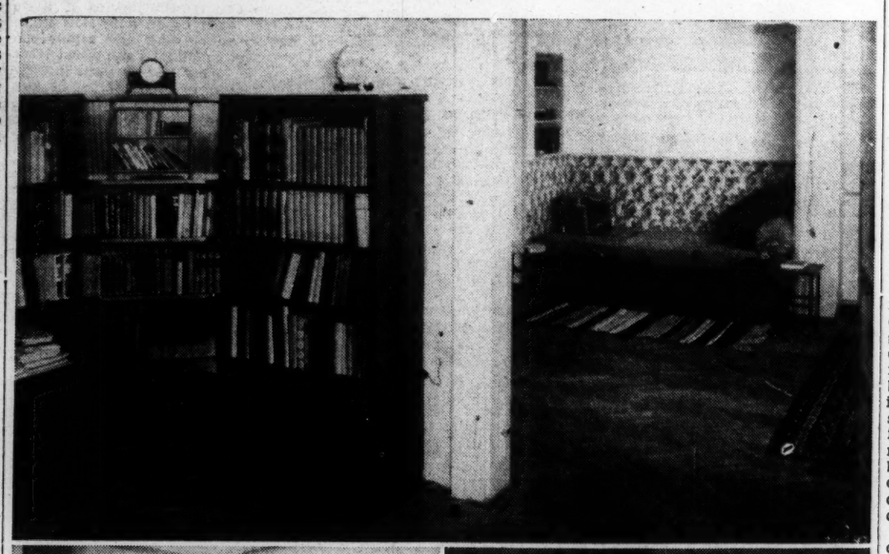
He mentioned that the living room is one in which guests are received, and rose colored walls might displease since rose is a form of red and partakes of its characteristics. Correctly used, this color adds glow and warmth, whereas used in the wrong place, it is unwelcome. A more neutral color was suggested for the walls, with rose in the draperies and accessories of the room.

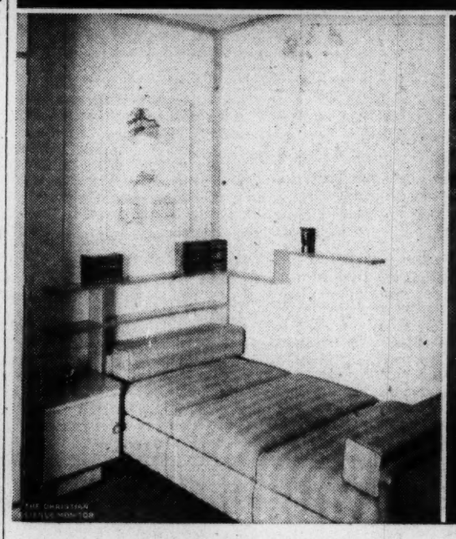
He suggested using what he said was a new color, "ashes-of-roses," in her own boudoir, for which she bought unpainted furniture in modern design. This she had painted ashes-of-roses, while her dressing table was draped in a tailored manner, with rose satin not exactly matching the rose paint, but recalling it.

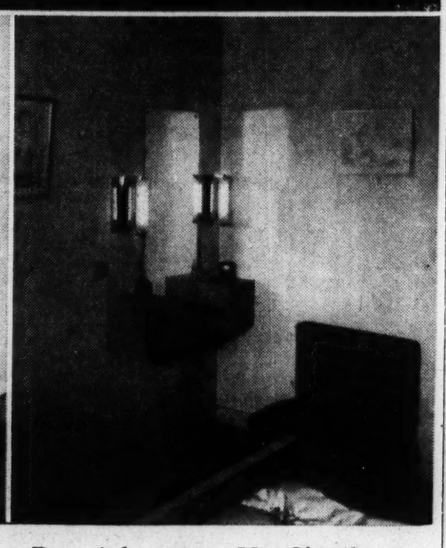
The same kind of satin was used next the cream colored glass curtains. A second set of floor length draperies was dark brown, like the large rug on the floor. Walls were a cream, just off white, the same color as the bedspread. Here, then, developed an inviting, cheerful scheme doubly interesting as expressing the personality of its ownwer.

Another acquaintance also favored this color, and used large amounts of it, in her bedroom. Her walls were ivory, as was the cut-work bedspread. Under the cut-work, ashes-of-roses appeared. That color formed the background of the glazed chintz figured drapes, the other colors of which were ivory, light tan and small amounts of blue green. Glass curtains were that same rose tint in taffeta. Her floor was carpeted in an all over pattern containing two tones of much grayed rose, which "stayed on the floor" nicely. Furniture in this room was mahogany, a modern adaptation of eighteenth century design.

D. M. R.







To Use the Corners of Rooms to the Best Advantage, Yet Simply, Is a Request That Has Brought These Highly Interesting Answers From Two Architects of Vienna and One of Paris.

Vienna

EVERY ordinary room has at least four corners, and at each refurnishing they all call for special consideration. Few pieces of furniture fit comfortably into them, yet if they are left empty much space is lost. In addition, it is difficult to produce an agreeable impression.

Several excellent ideas for overcoming difficulties in dealing with obstinate corners have been devised by Liane Zimbler, Austrian architect. As she is not only an architect but a housewife as well, she knows from experience what it means to be up against corners. In one case, seen at the right, above, she puts a couch in a corner and covers part of the wall above it with decorative cretonne. By this means she softens the harshness of the corner and brings it into harmony with the rest of the room. In addition, seen in the same corner, she lets into the wall above the couch a little niche which serves as a bookshelf. This interesting little feature catches the eye and renders the corner next to it less obtrusive.

In the adjoining room the question is solved in quite a different way. Here a bookshelf has been so placed as to make a welcome feature in itself. A radiator forms the lower center panel of the bookcase, and as modern technique has devised many ways of insulating such a fireplace, there is no damage to the books. Incidentally, this particular radiator is so placed that it actually heats three different rooms. Below at the right is a delightfully simple solution by Jourdain, Paris. Here the dressing table bracket and perfectly lighted mirror are fastened to the wall, while the seat is backed against the other wall and can be used as wanted when dressing. The third corner, at the left, below, shows how Prof. L. Bauer gave distinction to a very simple unit, made up of a couch, small shelves and a cabinet table.

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Schools — Colleges
Home Study

West From Peiping — Visiting Village Schools

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents — Teachers
Students

Schools of North China

In Mountain Villages All Kinds Are Found

By Mary Rooker Nash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Peiping, China

IN THE early summer we were reading about the plans of the Ministry of Education to enlarge existing elementary schools and open new ones so that, each year for the next five years, five million more students could be accommodated. We could not but wonder how much of a basis for such a program could be found in the now existing schools, especially in the more remote areas.

As it happened, a group of us were planning to spend several weeks on a tramping trip through the mountains west of Peiping. So we decided to look about us as we went, and find out what sorts of schools were functioning in those remote mountain hamlets. Such a tramping trip is the simplest thing in the world, in theory. One puts on tramping clothes and starts west, soon reaching the real mountains, soon leaving behind railroads, motor roads, telegraphs, telephones, and choosing at will from the network of footpaths. But such a tramping trip is very complicated, in practice —no assurance of inns or other sources of food. So there must be a pack train of mules with cots, bedding, and food for the trip. Shelter is found in the courtyards of temples.

The necessary adjuncts, however, can be sent ahead each day to the night's destination by the easiest or most direct route while the trampers, unimpeded by impedimenta except the knapsacks and canteens on their backs, are free to wander, observe, and inquire.

Eighteen Visited

So we did inquire at 29 villages. Eighteen had schools; 14 were "modern," but four were the old-fashioned kind where the children memorized passages from the classics, turned their backs to the teacher, and then recited the quotations aloud. In the 18 schools we visited the teachers varied from a university graduate to a middle-aged man who had only had grade school work and who had never even studied the geography of China. The numbers of pupils ranged from 200 to 6. One third had girl as well as boy students. The buildings represented all possibilities from modern new buildings in ample grounds to a very small dark side room in a back court of a temple. The equipment was as varied.

One thing soon became obvious—we would certainly never find in this region the "average school," we would continue to look in vain for the "usual procedure," we would never find nor talk to the "ordinary teacher." But we soon became convinced that each school was making a contribution, small or large, valuable or less so, to its community, and that everywhere the teacher occupied a position high in the regard of his patrons, though not always in the hearts of his pupils.

Wang P'ing Tsun is a prosperous village at a bend of the Hun River. The well-kept school (illustrated on this page) is next door to the police station. Inside we found a central court about the size of an outdoor basketball court, with a series of rooms at the west side. Beautifully lettered, at one end of the court, was a sign "Hus P'u" (flower garden); at the other end, "Tsai Yuan" (vegetable garden); and in the center was the T'i Yu Ch'ang (athletic field). Each room had a sign with white lettering on a blue board nailed over the door. These were all written by the boy whose penmanship was best the previous year. His prize was permission to do the lettering. His younger brother pointed them out with utmost pride.

Old With Modern Equipment

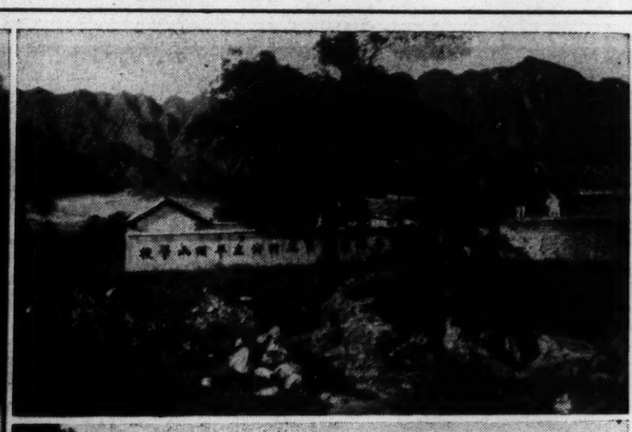
The upland village of Wang P'ing Kou had equipped its one-room, dark, dismal-walled school with separate desk tables made to fit the children, after the latest Teachers'-College-approved design. Its new textbooks were shown with pride.

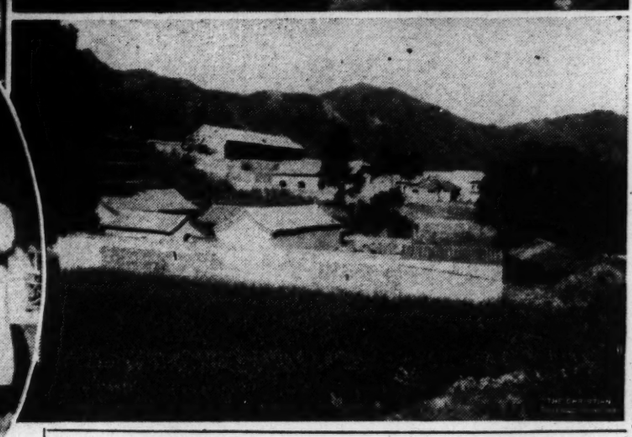
The school building at Chai T'ang (also illustrated) is neither best nor worst, but the bulletin boards in this small inland village surely yield to none. At the crossing of two of the main streets stand two large boards, their notices protected from the ravages of the weather by neat little projecting roofs. The announcements were all about the elementary school, with beautifully set out requirements for entrance, for promotion from grade to grade, and the circumstances under which one year of high school work could be offered.

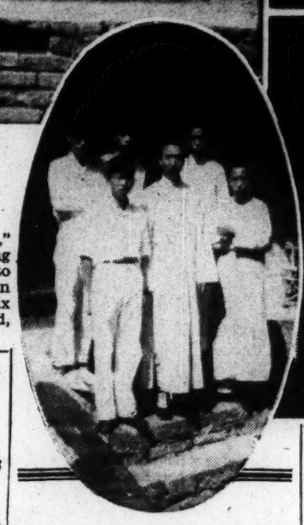
Built on two levels of the mountainside above the village of Ch'ing Shui is the school (illustrated) of which T'an T'ien Yuan, a graduate of Central University, is the principal. He had obtained some help from the hsien (county) bureau of education, more from philanthropists in Tientsin and Peiping, and had gradually built up a very well housed, adequate-staffed institution with 200 pupils, 40 of them boarding at the school. Proud of his library with its current magazines, of his large auditorium, of his small museum, he is an autocrat so far as curriculum and policies are concerned, even though "pleasant relations with the provincial and hsien educational bureaus are maintained."

The best public school visited, at Ch'a Fang, in Chahar, was the only one where no tuition fees of any kind were required. The whole work of the school was supported by the village elders and all were free to attend who desired. From the scoreboards on the athletic field showing the ratings of the various teams in their 'intramural" soccer league, to the collections of local flora then being prepared by serious sixth-graders, everywhere there showed the results of the combination of public responsibility with the initiative and efficiency of the young normal-school-trained principal and his four teachers.

The most backward school was in the famous San P'o region where live the so-called "lost tribes," reputed to be descendants of Ming adherents who had retreated to these distant mountains rather than submit to Manchu rule. Here six boys read the classics with an old, deaf teacher, in his home.







Mrs. Nash Sends Us These Four Snapshots From Her Visits to Schools West of Peiping. Above—School at Chai T'ang. Upper Right—At Wang P'ing Tsun. Below—Upper Ch'ing Shui. In the Oval—Principal and Teachers of the School. Mr. T'an T'ien Yuan, the Principal, Is in Center Front

School Lunch Period

Three Hot-Lunch Programs That Served as Models

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is no more important item in the life of the school girl and boy, and especially during the winter season, than the food which is designed for their consumption at the school lunch hour at noon. Much careful thought has been given to the study of this subject, by experts in the matter of the nutrition of the child; and the following are some of the practical results which have been observed and gained through efforts of parents and teachers alike.

Miss Bessie Owen, the Home Economics Extension Representative of Indiana County, Pennsylvania, tells of a trip of over 25 miles out into the country district adjacent to the town of Indiana, to visit a rural school in this region.

She arrived just at the midday hour; and as she expresses it; she read the thought in the eyes of every child in the schoolroom—"Another meal time has arrived, and how I am going to enjoy it!"

The teacher explained the manner in which the hot lunch for each child had been planned and managed.

Realizing the importance for the welfare of the child of a balanced lunch and a hot dish; she had devised the plan of asking parents to prepare such a dish the day before, and place it in a glass jar with a secure, rubber-ringed top, for the child to bring to school.

The rural school was primitive in some ways, one of which served the purpose in good stead. In the middle of the schoolroom was a big bodied stove on which stood a pan of hot water in which the jars had already been placed and where they stood with their contents hot and ready for use. Each child had a marker on his jar. As soon as they were brought into the room they were placed in the kettle on the stove.

Mothers had evidently played their part in the carrying out of this project, for the selection of food was excellent. Stews, milk soup, cocoa, and other such dishes were forthcoming that day. The children's lunch boxes themselves contained sandwiches and other foods selected with the idea of a well balanced meal. There was a cheerful lack of pickles, doughnuts, rich cakes, pie and fried sausages.

The school records showed a gradual increase in health after several weeks of this project. Children who were extremely underweight at the beginning of the term, reached the standard before the winter was over. Moreover, with this physical development, there was a corresponding increase in mental ability.

Co-operative Scheme

Another hot-lunch program in a rural school comes from Mrs. Keo Miller, Coal Springs, South Dakota. This wise woman argues that as the children are in her care the greater part of five days in the week, it is well to take into consideration that education includes health as an important part of its curricula. There is a small enrollment in this school, so the plan for furnishing food is very simple. Each family represented there is given certain days on the calendar on which they are asked to provide the food. There is a general understanding that the same kind of dish is not served twice in succession. Otherwise the choice is left to the person designated to bring it.

This school equipment consists of a kettle to warm the lunch over the furnace or on the school stove; and two cans in which are hot baked potatoes and baked apples. Each child takes his turn in furnishing two quarts of milk a day. Each child's family sends a can of cocoa to school and the teacher furnishes the sugar.

The school lunch hour holds its interest and potential values, all the way from these efforts in remote country districts to the well equipped lunch rooms in the larger and more central institutions of learning.

A Town Project

In the City Elementary School of Enterprise, Alabama, an energetic superintendent and his faculty put the following school lunch room project into operation. Begun as an entirely new scheme in the town; the food in the beginning was secured through a drive conducted by the Parent-Teacher Association, which solicited food from homes, and business concerns.

Staple and fancy groceries were given from the shops; or the privilege of trading a certain amount without charge was allowed. The furnishing of the lunch room was also carried out by the association in the same manner; and mothers and older sisters of the children took turns on different days, coming to help serve the food.

Children who were able to pay 10 cents for the hot lunch, did so. It was free to others.

Miss Jean Warren, a member of the faculty of this school, gives as results from the establishment of this room: 1. A decided increase in the attendance of those pupils who are given free lunches. 2. Children who formerly stayed out at will, are now in school every day and doing better class work than before. 3. A feeling of usefulness and responsibility has developed in them through their helping in the lunch room when extra helpers are needed. 4. Increased mental and physical ability through the presence of nourishing food for the school lunch is noticeable.

"It is hoped," she says in closing, "that this lunch room is the forerunner of a modern cafeteria which will be a permanent part of the school system of the city."

L. S. A.

Why Study Mathematics?

One Class Found This Fine Set of Answers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"MOST of us will never use this stuff! Why must everybody spend so much time studying it?" came from a first year's algebra girl. Her classmates gave various answers:

"It trains your mind."

"You have to have it to get into college."

"Most people of our group know more or less about it, so if you don't, you'll often feel like a dumbbell."

"It helps you to understand lots of different things."

"It teaches you to concentrate."

"It is used in so many different places, that you never know when you will need it."

"You'd use it more if you understood it better, just as you'd use French more if you knew how to."

"It makes you think straight."

Finally a boy said, "It makes you look at things differently, and it gives you some good habits."

So the teacher proposed, "Let us have no problems to solve for tomorrow's lesson. But will each of you bring an outline, or a paragraph or two, or a little dialogue, or notes for a two-minute talk on the topic of good habits to be cultivated in a mathematics class."

The result was marvelous in showing how clearly and deeply young people in their earliest teens can think and how well they can express themselves on such a topic. Points were presented in all the four different forms suggested in the assignment.

Nine Points Chosen

Few moments of discussion and debate at odd times throughout the term finally resulted in the following outline:

Desirable Habits to be Formed and Strengthened in a Mathematics Course:

1. Neatness
2. Independent thinking
3. Following directions exactly
4. Clear, logical thinking
5. Appreciation of what mathematics has done for our comfort and convenience
6. Honesty
7. Unwillingness to let a mistake remain uncorrected
8. Keenness to detect absurdity of an answer
9. Reverence

A talented young girl made a good-sized chart, printing these beautifully on beaver board. The class decided that after the nine points were listed, a "10" should be placed, so that another point could be added later if so desired.

The chart was hung between two windows where it fitted attractively. All the classes of that term and of terms since then have often referred to it. Frequently there are a few remarks made, or there is just a moment's discussion of sometimes one and sometimes another of the points.

Talked Over

Early in each term the fact is brought out that the mathematics course will be of far greater interest and of much more lasting worth if one is not just mechanically solving problems, but is definitely trying to gain in these good habits. If one wants to enjoy the course, and wants to get out of it all the value possible, he will think carefully of these nine points every day. Then in the recitation room, and in the outside preparation, he will not just juggle figures, hoping that the right answer will somehow pop out and win him a good grade. But instead, he will give such attention, and will "go at things" in such a way as to be sure that he is growing in those desirable habits. His taking careful thought about them will necessarily result in their being formed and strengthened. And so he will also realize a greater degree of success and happiness.

EDITH L. MOSSMAN

(Next Saturday we will listen in on further class discussion of these points. There are eight articles in this series.)

The Faculty Mail Box

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York State

Dear Sir:

I am so grateful for the many helpful letters from parents, teachers, and young people which have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, that I too wish to share an experience in using the "Monitor" which may prove helpful to others.

This term is the first term that I have taught in a junior high school. The pupils with whom I have a club period are also beginners in this type of school. We had organized a dramatic club and it was time to select our first play. The pupils finally decided to have a Hallowe'en play, but enthusiasm waxed low. I sensed that they had made their selection because they could not think of anything better at the time.

Then the next day in class something happened. It was the beginning of our fourth English period that day. Albert's red head leaned wearily upon his arm. "Oh, why do we need so much English?" he sighed. I paused a moment. Surely I had told these pupils over and over again how much good oral and written expression would help them when they grew older. Repeating it, I felt, would be useless. I must find some other way to make them see it. Then I remembered that some time before I had clipped from the Young Folks' Page of The Christian Science Monitor a story entitled "A Visit From Mr. English" and had pasted it in my plan book.

I read it to the class, and as I read, dull eyes became bright. How I wished the author of the little story might have seen those eyes! When the story ended, a pupil said, "We could make a play of that!" "Yes," responded several other voices at once.

The creative spirit held sway. Each child in the class was given an opportunity to express his ideas about the play. When all who wished had expressed their thoughts, two pupils promised to write the play during the week end. How quickly that period of English flew! How spontaneously the pupils expressed themselves! They were getting valuable training in English without knowing it!

On Monday, Marvin, who had promised to write the play, read his work to the class, but the class was clearly disappointed. "Jocelyn wrote one, too, and maybe hers is better," the girls protested. "But she hasn't brought hers," I reminded them. For two days there was a seeming division in the class over the play, and I knew that here was an opportunity to teach co-operation. Jocelyn brought her play, and I invited both authors to remain after school to talk things over.

After quite a bit of discussion after school, the two authors decided to collaborate. (I think they liked the idea of doing something which could be expressed by such an important-sounding word.) Marvin's play was improved and used for one act of the new production, while Jocelyn supplied the other two acts, and everybody was satisfied.

When Open School Week came, the play was presented for the parents, and was repeated for two visiting clubs.

This is just one of the many ways "our newspaper" has been helpful to me, and there are many, many more.

(Miss) M. F.

This column runs whenever there is a "letter in the box" for you to read.—Editor.

'When I Grow Up'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THIRTY-FIVE hands went up. Thirty-five pairs of eager eyes were fastened on John, the class chairman, as he chose the person to tell his choice. John stood at the teacher's desk, the secretary sat beside him. During the first 20 minutes the class had been called to order, attendance taken, the secretary's report read and accepted. There had been several current events covering world affairs. Two papers on vocational subjects had been read, each followed by a brisk discussion. Thirty minutes were left. The teacher and the visitor kept discreetly in the background, for they knew the only way for boys and girls to become good citizens was by practicing. Here in a seventh grade schoolroom the principles of democracy were being learned.

"Fred, you start. You have three minutes."

"I'm going to be a forester when I grow up," said Fred. "My father says that forestry is going to be more and more important, and that the CCC is likely to mean a great deal to our nation. Our country will need leaders who know trees. In the United States we have cut down our forests just as if there would never be an end. Now we've got to go to work and repair the damage. I read all I can about trees and go to my uncle's farm in New Hampshire to study them, besides learning all I can here in the city. If you like, I'll bring in my scrap book. When I get through college I am going to Forestry School. Then I hope I can do some real work and at the same time it will be a job I'll enjoy."

Visual Educator

"Thank you, Fred," said the class chairman. "Mary, what vocation interests you?"

"I'm going into the movies," she began. The class smiled and laughed. "No, not what you think. I don't care anything about being an actress, but I know I could learn a lot more and our classes would be more interesting if we had lots of short movies. Our next door neighbor is a professor of education at —— University and he is always talking about visual education. That means learning by seeing. He brings home the films that different companies make. You remember the ones we've seen here at school. That one last week showed us more about Cuba than we've ever learned in the geography book. There's a society to let people know about this way of learning. Lots of boys and girls find it hard to learn from books who could learn easily from movies. I'd like to arrange it so everyone would see good movies several times a week. Then we would really know how people live and work and play."

"I'm going to be a wrter," said Robert, the next speaker, "and I'm going to start a newspaper for junior high schools. We have some good magazines for boys and girls of our age, but there ought to be a newspaper two or three times a week for us. All we do is read the funnies now in the papers. I should think that there would be parents enough who have brains to subscribe to such a paper. It would be like a regular paper, but written so that junior high school pupils can understand it."

"Harry, what have you to say?"

"I'm going to be a landscape architect and work on roads. When we were out riding last Sunday we watched the roads and almost everywhere there was a chance to make things more beautiful. Dad says it won't be long before billboards and signs will be under control. People will insist on decent views. Then it will really be fun to go to ride. Maybe there'll be a new profession of road architecture when I get through college."

'Father Says'

Various vocations were mentioned. Then Dick said, "I'm going to be a stratosphere aviator. Twenty years from now people will leave Boston in the evening and have breakfast in London the next morning. Airplanes will carry 50 people and there will have to be engineers in the air just like train engineers, or captains of boats. Father says that if he were my age he'd train for it. He says this world will get along better when this happens and nations will know each other better. Perhaps aviators can make the world happier, the way Lindbergh did for France and the United States."

The subject for discussion in this social studies class had been "Vocations for Us," and as the visitor listened, he was especially impressed with the concern shown by both boys and girls for the welfare of others and the desire to be of service.

HAYDN S. PEARSON

The Parent

Another Side to Santa Claus Problem

Minnesota

Dear Sir:

I have often wondered if there are other children who felt about Santa Claus as I did when a child. When I was six, my two sisters were in high school. Long before Christmas that year, my mother was very busy making bathrobes for both girls. She told me about the presents and asked me to help her keep the secret. I was very proud to share the secret, but the more I thought about it, the more I wondered why mother never gave me a Christmas present. Then I began to worry for fear she did not love me as much as she did my sisters. Finally, I said to her, "Mother, you give the girls Christmas presents, why didn't you ever give me any?"

Mother replied, "Why, you receive more presents from Santa Claus than all the rest of the family put together."

"I know," I answered, "but YOU don't give me any."

Then my wise mother realized how I felt, and of course, told me that she and my father were the Santa Clauses who gave me my presents. I was simply elated to know the truth.

Now I am a kindergarten teacher, and I try to help my children gain the idea that anyone can be Santa Claus who makes presents for someone whom they love. For two weeks they work very hard and joyously making gifts for the dear ones at home. Some make as many as six gifts. If mothers only realized the joy the little ones have in giving to, and receiving from, those they love, they would not make the Santa Claus story so realistic. (Miss) H. L.

The above letter came too late to run before Christmas but we pass along the experience anyway, for another year.—Editor.

Adult Education Tenth Anniversary

The American Association for Adult Education will commemorate the tenth anniversary of its founding at its annual meeting, to be held in New York City May 18 to 21, inclusive. Adult educators from England, France, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Czechoslovakia and Canada have been invited to address the sessions. Headquarters will be at the Hotel Astor. The meetings are open to all persons interested in adult education.

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You Wouldn't Like It

WHEN you went, in September, of course the year was over. We New Englanders, left behind, whistled to keep our courage up; we enjoyed the last drowsy summer days and we made a brave to-do over the brief pageantry of fall. But it was just whistling. And if we told each other—and you—that there was no Indian Summer quite like ours, no hills with such color as those of our New England, it was because we knew what was coming. That was winter. When that came, we knew, the show was over. We'd go dormousy, then, and creep in by the fire, and wait for spring—and for your return. We'd clap on double windows and storm doors, build up the fires, keep close. The summer, the year, was over.

And now that winter is really here, of course we were right. We're glad that you're not here now, for you wouldn't like it.

FOR NOW FROM Wells River to Watch Hill, from Bangor to Bennington, there is a great quiet over all this land of ours. Our crumpled hills are sharp and white against the blue, and our rivers run slow and thick with crackled ice. The roads alone are black and open; but between the high banks of snow they are narrower than those you knew. The lakes and ponds are still white pools; and while the salt marshes at Ipswich and Scituate are yet straw-golden under the low winter sun, their channels are clogged now with pan ice, rising and falling with the sighing, sleepy tides. About the crooked arm of the Cape the sea is the blue of Concord grapes; there is a crisp brittleness underfoot along all the beaches, and thin snow is caught in the dusty miller whispering on the dunes. It isn't, you see, the New England that you knew when the summer sun was high. There's nothing, now, but snow and ice and dark pines against the crisp white of hills; the vials of summer are stoppered tight, and the air is barren of all save the scent of wood smoke; but for that deep, quiet green the only color is the amethystine flush that lingers over snow-swept fields toward sundown. It's all so different that you wouldn't care for it. We're sure of that.

And we? Oh, we make out, after a fashion. But then, of course, we're used to it. We stumble about, and make the best of things, and among ourselves we even pretend to like it. You take a frosty morning, now, with the sun glittering on white fields, sparkling on snow-mounded roofs; you go down town against a north wind that comes over Apunack Hill straight from Baffin Bay, and the chances are that the first man you meet will grin, and thresh his arms, and say: "Why go south?" Nothing in it, to be sure; sheer pretense, this enjoyment of tingling fingers and a frosty nose. But so convincing a pretense do we make, just to encourage each other, that we might deceive even you. You might think that we meant it. But of course we couldn't. We just couldn't.

FOR YOU'D SEE, at a glance, how different everything was. You remember the lake, and the coves starred with water lilies, and the brown rocks lipped slowly by the small waves as your canoe drifted under the cool pine shadows? You wouldn't know it now, so flat, so changed it is. Over all the deeps and shallows there's a foot of ice, sheer and black, marbled by pressure cracks over the deeps and in the shallows white with caught chains of bubbles like fabulous strings of pearls. It's dismal, isn't it? We skate on it, of course, and on these crisp, windless nights you'll see a fire of driftwood logs blazing in some cove and sending a long ruddy lane over the ice, with black figures crossing and recrossing, calling and laughing. And we fish. Even when the wind is sharpest you'll see Tom Driscoll or Steve Whiting, so well wrapped up that their arms stick out at angles, tending their lines. Not that it's much sport. You chop perhaps a dozen holes through the cold layered green to the black water; you set your lines and hew out a tank in the thick ice for your catch. Then the red flags begin to bob, and that keeps you trotting and pulling in the pickerel—great long fellows, with gold-green reticulated sides. I do' know. Tom and Steve and the others seem to like it, for sometimes they linger until after the early sunset, when a faint purple haze sifts down over all the hills, and the sky overhead shades to midnight blue, and the ice talks in long grumbling mutters. But that, probably, is only their New England perverseness. For it isn't the lake of summer, at all.

Nor are our hills and fields the same. They are drifted deep; our stone walls are almost buried, and about the pasture elms the winds have scoured deep white bowls. You'd scarcely know them now. Where in summer the thick woods walled the roads, so that you went through cool tunnels of greenery, now the woods have fallen back and make a patterned etching against the white ground. Where in July the small brooks slipped shyly into murmuring green mystery, now they run clear and black and meandering between lipping white banks. Old wood roads, unnoticed in summer, are now main traveled ways; where then there was but the sighing of leaves, now echoes the sharp, rhythmic clipping of axes. And after a fresh fall of powdered white the roads and woods are laced by crossing fox trails, by spaced rabbit tracks printed on the white pages. And here are the broad webbed tracks of snowshoes, the narrow parallel runs of skis. But they aren't the summer woods, and the roads aren't the summer roads. You wouldn't like them.

DOGGEDLY WE KEEP our roads clear and black—which shows you what we really think of winter. And then, contrariwise, we turn to the old roads, the roads so little traveled that they're not worth clearing. Here in Jaalam the old Ridge Road climbs in one swift arrow flight over the wooded crest above Lafayette Street and the town; a road so steep, so difficult that we abandoned it fifty years ago. And on clear, crisp nights this white lane through the dark pines, with the street lights at one end and the winter stars at the other, is a sounding board for voices and the singing whine of runners. A dark, small blur detaches itself from the distant crest, comes speeding down; voices ring and grow louder, and Len Lawrence's double-runner skids in a cloud of whirling white into the lane by Carter's pasture and so to the flat white of the Forge Pool. You remember that, and the old ice house among the willows—the gray-green tremulous leaves against the warm weathered gray of the walls? They're cutting ice here now, working at night, for there's a thaw promised. Lights shake out over the dark Pool, and the long slant of the elevator clanks and rumbles and drips as the cool green blocks climb slowly; the square of open water is a well of midnight, spangled with the silver of mid-winter stars. You won't believe, next summer, that we made the long, slow pull to the crest just to swoop down through the tingling dark. Nor will we. For it will sound odd—in summer.

BUT WE DON'T, to be sure, spend all our time out-of-doors, just to show how we can grin and take it. In fact, indoors is the place, after all. Night after night, now, the Town House is one glow of yellow light. For one thing, Town Meeting is just around the next corner, and the Prudential Committee comes into its brief glory. Gravely and solemnly they sit in the Selectmen's Room, inspecting accounts and budgets and putting the town boards and committees through their paces. A bit complicated, this year; there's a basketball game whooping overhead, a minstrel show in rehearsal in a neighbor room, a Scout bugle corps giving tongue in the Town Clerk's office; and these take away some of the solemnity of the sittings. Sometimes, half irritably, the Prudential Committee thinks that there's too much going on; you can't be serious about fire hose, and sidewalks, and school books with the chandeliers jingling and bugles skirling and tap dancers setting your toes jigging sympathetically. But they're wrong, of course. They always are wrong; every March meeting we gallop gaily over their recommendations—and they pick themselves up and dust off their hats and come back, next year, for more. But they're wrong, just the same.

For there isn't anything going on. We hibernate, and narrow our eyes against the cold sparkle of sunlit snow; we are wistful over news items from Florida and California; we thumb cruise books enviously and hitch closer to the fire. What else can a body do, when the snow drifts deep and the ponds grumble and roar at the frosty stars? Oh, we putter about, to be sure, and keep up a showing. But you see, now, that we're very dull in winter. And now you're glad, of course, that you're not here. For you wouldn't like it; you wouldn't like it at all.

DANIEL CHASE

Enchanting Melody

WHAT Musick is there that compar'd may be
To well-tun'd Bells' enchanting melody!

FABIAN STEDMAN (1671)

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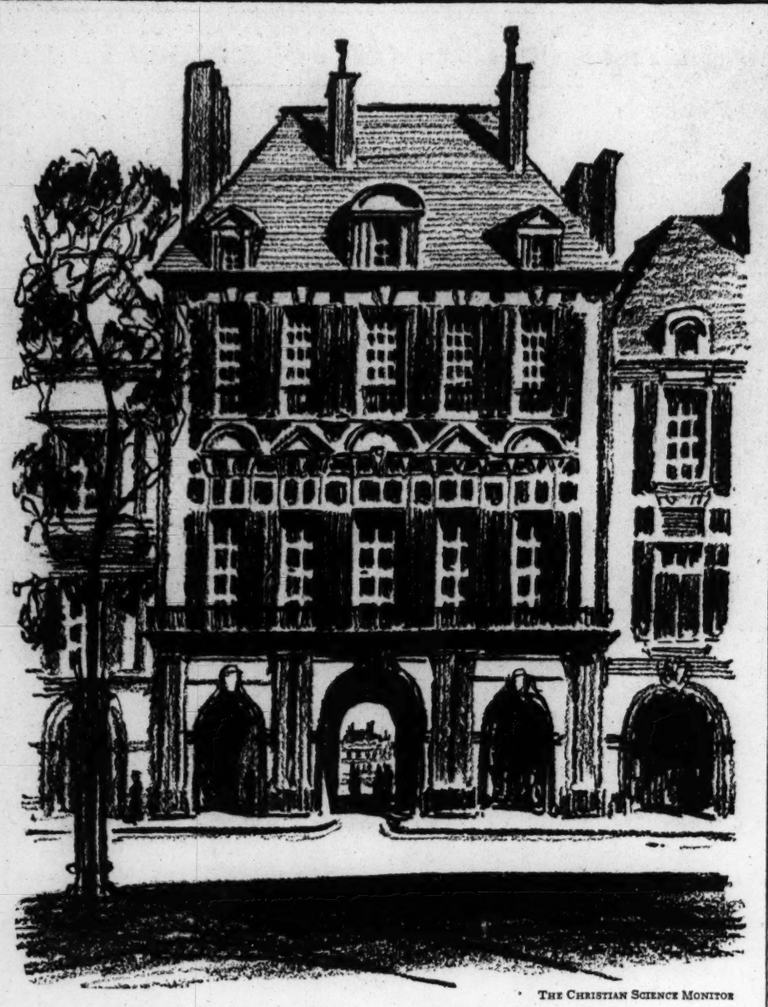

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PLACE DES VOSGES, PARIS: *A Pencil Drawing by F. Wenderoth Saunders*

THE Place des Vosges exemplifies still in rare degree the Paris of Louis XIII, the Paris of the seventeenth century. It is all there today, everything but the wrought iron fence which enclosed the central grass plot of the square, the original equestrian statue of Louis XIII which was melted into cannon by the first revolutionists, and—its name. At the height of its social career, the square was known as the Place Royale. Royal it was and royal in appearance it remains today. The imposing structures of the square sheltered many important personages of the seventeenth century and after, from Richelieu to Victor Hugo, and before its arcades paraded the peacock-decked cavaliers of the epoch.

As you stand in the center of the square and contemplate the uniformity and at the same time the striking individuality of the pavilions, you are pleasantly reminded that the architects of the Renaissance envisioned housing projects as extensive and as harmonious as our own. The first floors of the pavilions form a line of arcades, a graceful rhythmical series of cavernous arches leading either to interiors or to vistas of Paris streets which lie beyond. Above the arches rise long windows, their height accentuated by narrow full-length shutters. Most imposing are the steeply sloping roofs, with their Renaissance dormers, tall and sometimes massive multiple chimneys.

Although the Place des Vosges is more closely associated with the reign of Louis XIII, it owes its beginnings to a plan of Henry IV to establish a manufactury of "silk worked with silver, as it is in Milan." To the owners of the proposed factory the king presented a considerable section of land near the Palais des Tournelles. Here the first pavilion was to be erected. Henry had determined to make the square one of the finest quarters of Paris.

Androuet du Cerceau, a Huguenot follower of the king, is thought to have drawn the plans for the project; and, although he went into voluntary exile for religious disagreement with his master, his plans were minutely carried out. One side of the square the king had built at his own cost; the land of the three other sides was presented to important personages of the court, free of charge, but on condition that they erect structures of the same type at their own expense. The project was received with enthusiasm. The interest of the king himself never waned. Whenever he was in Paris, the king came every day to encourage the workmen by his presence. Even though the work was pushed with great vigor from its beginning in 1605, the square was not completed until 1612, when a new king had been on the throne for two years. Marie de Medici in that year formally opened the square which now consisted of two greater pavilions exactly alike on the northern and southern fronts, *Pavillon du Roi* and *Pavillon de la Reine*, and thirty-six smaller edifices similar in general construction but original in decorative detail.

It seems almost impossible that any considerable section of a large and often a turbulent city could resist so completely the renovations of progress; but the perpetual injunction against change, imposed by Henry IV, seems to have been jealously adhered to by every governing faction and even by individual owners. As late as 1841, Victor Hugo endeavored in vain to keep the original railing around the square from being replaced by one of more modern design. So well are the pavilions constructed, and so completely have they survived revolution and rebuilding projects of the First and Third Napoleons, that one hopes they may stand for another three hundred years with their arcades, their twinkling window-panes, and their spiky crowns of multilateral chimneys.

The "good shepherd"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are probably few people to whom the picture of the shepherd and his flock does not make an appeal. The evident dependence of the flock upon the wisdom and care of the shepherd, upon his forethought and guidance, together with the protection suggested by the figure of the shepherd himself, brings a distinct sense of comfort. Well did the Psalmist recognize this when out of the fullness of his own experience he gave us the twenty-third Psalm, beginning with that beautiful promise, "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want."

It would be impossible to estimate how many people down through the ages have turned for help and comfort to this Psalm. Its simplicity, its message of tender, divine care, its promise of provision for every need, have found a response in every aspiring heart. Christ Jesus further elucidated this thought of Love's protecting care when he spoke of himself as the "good shepherd," setting forth the tender relationship which existed between himself and his followers in the words (John 10:14, 27), "I am the good shepherd, and know my sheep, and am known of mine;" and again, "My sheep hear my voice, and I know them, and they follow me."

Christian Science reveals the comforting fact that the "good shepherd" is still here, that it was the ever-present Christ to which the Master alluded and not his human selfhood. That this must have been so is shown by his words when, after commissioning his disciples to go and "teach all nations, . . . teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you," he said, "And, lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world" (Matthew 28:19, 20). The "good shepherd," the eternal Christ, is here today to guide, safeguard, and bless, as when Christ Jesus trod the earth; for the Christ is now, always has been, and ever will be the divine manifestation of the one infinite Mind, God.

There is something in every human heart, now as in the Master's time, which is capable of responding to the voice of the "good shepherd." The world's clamor, however, and the babel of earthly sounds may dull our ears to its tender tones. It is proverbial that we really hear only that to which our inner ear, or thought, is attuned. An understanding of Christian Science attunes this inner ear to spiritual things, so that no matter how loud the din of materiality may seem to be, we still can hear the good shepherd's voice and follow where he leads. This means that we shall indeed be led into the green pastures and beside the still waters of spiritual sustenance and well-being.

What a comforting thing it is to realize that even now the "good shepherd" is seeking us! In Ezekiel we read (34:11, 12): "Thus saith the Lord God; Behold, I, even I, will both search my sheep, and seek them out. As a shepherd seeketh out his flock in the day that he is among his sheep that are scattered; so will I seek out my sheep, and will deliver them out of all places where they have been scattered in the cloudy and dark day." Does the day seem cloudy and dark to us, because of ill-health, of our own wrongdoing, or because of adverse circumstances? Christian Science brings the reassuring knowledge that divine help is at hand, and that now through its gentle ministration we can be guided into the fold of health and safety.

Bewildered and straying humanity, ceasing to follow blindly where another may lead, will no longer be confused by the medley of human voices, but will become aware of a sense of security and peace never known before, as it learns through the understanding of Christian Science how to listen for the voice of the "good shepherd." This can be accomplished only as each one learns for himself the truth about God and man's relationship to Him, and recognizes that the real man, made in the image and likeness of God, has never strayed or wandered from the Father's house. Such understanding immediately brings us within range of the good shepherd's voice, and ensures our well-being and safety.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 578 of the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," gives a rendering of the twenty-third Psalm which is full of comfort and inspiration. In referring to this Psalm she says, "One word shows, though faintly, the light which Christian Science throws on the Scriptures by substituting for the corporeal sense, the incorporeal or spiritual sense of Deity." She writes: "[DIVINE LOVE] is my shepherd; I shall not want." And again, "Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life; and I will dwell in the house [the consciousness] of [LOVE] for ever."

To dwell in the consciousness of Love surely means that here and now we can experience the shelter and protection of "one fold, and one shepherd."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Snowfall

Now let the silence fall
And the bright sound
Of autumn leaves lie muffled on the ground.
Against the garden wall
The cold drifts climb like spray.
This is the day
When naked boughs
Become an icy house,
And, bobbing as he weaves,
The pigeon treads the shadows in the eaves.
Even the cat below
Goes shod with snow,
And on the hearth the dog
Curls closer to the log.

Now is the frosted hour
When, whitely, without sound,
Winter lets fall the petals of her flower
On the still ground.

ELEANOR BALDWIN

"Den gode herden"

Översättning från engelskan av den på denna sida förekommande uppsatsen i Kristen Vetenskap

DET finnes antagligen endast få människor, som ej känna sig tilltalade av bilden av herden och hans hjord. Hjordens påtagliga beroende av herdens vishet och omvårdnad, hans förutseende och ledning, tillika med den känsla av skydd, som själva herdebilden ingiver, skänker en tydlig förnimmelse av trygghet. Väl insåg psalmisten detta, när han ur fullheten av sin egen erfarenhet gav oss den tjugotredje psalmen, som börjar med det härliga löftet: "Herren är min herde, mig skall intet fattas".

Det skulle vara omöjligt att göra sig en förestallning om hur många människor det är, som under tidernas lopp vänt sig till denna psalm för att få hjälp och tröst. Dess enkelhet, dess budskap om kärleksfull, gudomlig omsorg, dess löfte att alla behov skola fyllas, har vunnit genklang i varje längtande hjärta. Kristus Jesus belyste ytterligare denna tanke om Kärlekens skyddande vård, när han talade om sig själv såsom "den gode herden", och med följande ord framhöll det innerliga förhållande, som rådde mellan honom och hans efterföljare (Joh. 10:14, 27): "Jag är den gode herden, och jag känner mina får, och mina får känna mig", och vidare: "Mina får lyssna till min röst, och jag känner dem, och de följa mig".

Kristen Vetenskap uppenbarar den trösterika sanningen, att "den gode herden" alltjämt är här, samt att det var på den ständigt närvarande Kristus, och ej på sitt mänskliga jag, som Mästaren syftade. Att det måste ha varit så framgår av hans ord, när han, efter att ha givit sina lärjungar i uppdrag att gå ut och göra "alla folk till lärjungar . . . lärande dem att hålla allt vad jag har befallit . . .", tillade: "Och se, jag är med eder alla dagar intill tidens ände" (Matt. 28:19, 20). "Den gode herden", den evige Kristus, är här i dag för att leda, skydda och välsigna, likaväl som när Kristus Jesus vandrade här på jorden; ty Kristus är nu, har alltid varit och skall alltid vara den gudomliga manifestationen av det enda oändliga Sinnet, Gud.

Det finnes nu, liksom på Mästarens tid, i varje människohjärta något, som är i stånd att lystra till "den gode herdens" röst. Men världens larm och förbistringen av de ljud, som utgå från jorden, göra många våra öron döva för dess milda toner. Det är emellertid en känd sak, att vi i själva verket höra endast det som vårt inre öra eller vår tanke är i samklang med. Förståelsen av Kristen Vetenskap stämmer detta inre öra till att uppfatta andliga ting, så att, oberoende av hur högt materialiteten än må tyckas larma, vi likväl kunna höra den gode herdens röst och följa hans ledning. Detta betyder, att vi verkligen skola bliva ledda till den andliga uppehållande maktens och hälsans gröna ängar och vatten, där vi finna ro.

Hur trösterikt är det icke att förstå, att även nu "den gode herden" söker oss! Hos Hesekiel läsa vi (34:11, 12): "Ty så säger Herren, Herren: Se, jag skall själv taga mig an mina får, och leta dem tillsammans. Likasom en herde letar tillsammans sin hjord, när hans får äro förströdda omkring honom, så skall ock jag leta tillsammans mina får och rädda dem från alla de orter, till vilka de förskingrades på en dag av moln och töcken". Tyckes vår dag vara höljd i moln och töcken på grund av ohälsa, av våra egna felsteg eller av svåra förhållanden? Kristen Vetenskap giver oss den lugnande vetskapen om att den gudomliga hjälpen är till hands och att vi nu genom dess kärleksrika bistånd kunna bliva ledda in i hälsans och trygghetens hägn.

Den förvillade och vilsekomna mänskligheten skall, när den upphör att blint följa dit andra leda, ej längre låta sig förbryllas av de mänskliga rösternas virrvarr, utan skall bliva medveten om en kanske aldrig förut känd trygghet och frid, i den mån den genom förståelsen av Kristen Vetenskap lär sig lyssna till "den gode herdens" röst. Detta kan ske endast i den mån var och en själv lär sig förstå sanningen om Gud och människans förhållande till Honom och inser, att den verkliga människan, skapad till Guds avbild och likhet, aldrig har gått vilse eller övergivit Fadershuset. En sådan förståelse leder oss omedelbart inom hörhåll för den gode herdens röst och tillförsäkrar oss hälsa och trygghet.

Mary Baker Eddy, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap, giver på sid. 578 i Kristen Vetenskaps lärobok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] en tolkning av den tjugotredje psalmen, som är fylld av tröst och inspiration. Hänsyftande på denna psalm säger hon: "Ett ord visar, ehuru svagt, det ljus, som Kristen Vetenskap kastar över Skriften genom att ersätta den kroppsliga förnimmelsen med den okroppsliga eller andliga förnimmelsen av Gudomen". Hon skriver: "[*Gudomlig Kärlek*] är min herde, mig skall intet fattas". Och vidare: "Godhet allenast och nåd skola följa mig i alla mina livsdagar, och jag skall åter få bo i [*Kärlekens*] hus [medvetande] evinnerligen".

At dväljas, att bo i Kärlekens medvetande betyder helt visst, at vi här och nu kunna få erfara tryggheten och beskyddet av "en hjord och en herde".

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The Young Walter Scott Answers a Question by Robert Burns

"DROP in at Kamschatka this evening," said Adam after church. "Some people are coming for dinner and Mr. Burns will be there."

Dr. Ferguson's friends called Sciennes Hill House Kamschatka because it was so far out of town. It stood on the south side of the Meadows and looked over toward Edinburgh.

Walter dressed for the occasion with more care than he usually bestowed upon the process, in a suit that he had not yet had time to outgrow. He was thinking as he settled his collar just what he would say if he really had a chance to talk to the poet. "I admire your verses profoundly, sir." Who else would ever have thought of writing a poem about a fieldmouse—"Wee sleekit, cow'rin', tim'rous beastie"—who else but a ploughman? And what other ploughman could write with such perfection. . . .

Principal Robertson was the first one into the parlor. He walked in as if he were heading a procession of the entire faculty of the university. His enormous wig was freshly powdered and curled; his little black hearing-trumpet, fastened by a black ribbon to a buttonhole of his coat, was in his hand; his clerical bands were stiff and white beneath his huge, projecting chin. There was something portentous about him. No wonder his own sisters always addressed him as "sir." Behind him were Dr. Hugh Blair with the elder Miss Ferguson, and Mr. Dugald Stewart with the second one. And after them, between Dr. Ferguson and Mr. John Home, the author of *Douglas*, came Mr. Robert Burns.

He was dressed, as Walter had heard that he would be, in a style midway between that of a farmer on a holiday and that of the company in which he found himself: in a coat with a heavy roll collar and wide lapels, a light waistcoat, and fawn-colored breeches. He wore top-boots instead of silk stockings and pumps, and his own thick dark hair instead of a tie-wig. But what made him stand out among them all, thought Walter, was his eyes. They were deep-set dark eyes, and they glowed; they literally glowed. You knew as soon as you saw those eyes that here was a man who was apart from and beyond all others. There was fire, and spirit, poetry itself, in those eyes. . . .

The boys sat on their bench, silent and unnoticed, listening with all their ears. Walter thought Mr. Burns' knowledge of English poetry was rather limited, and he was surprised to hear him extolling Fergusson and Ramsay so highly. Was he deficient in critical judgment—or was he posing a little?

"He's got twenty times the ability of Fergusson and Ramsay," he whispered to Adam. "He's got genius."

Adam grinned back. "That's what everybody says—now."

"Well, but he has." . . .

Mr. Burns rose and went to examine a print that was lying on the table. Everybody crowded around him to see it too.

"It's that thing of Bunbury's," said Adam. "You know—soldier dead on snow, dog looking mournful on one side of him, widow with child in arms on other. There are some verses underneath it—I don't remember what."

Mr. Burns held the print up and read the lines aloud:

Cold on Canadian hills or Minden's plain,
Perhaps that parent wept her soldier slain;
Bent o'er her babe, her eye dissolved in dew . . .

He read well, simply and with feeling. Then Walter saw to his surprise that the poet was genuinely affected, whether by the picture or the verse or perhaps by the ideas which they awoke in his own mind. Tears actually stood in his eyes.

"Whose lines are those?" he asked. "Can anybody tell me who wrote those moving words?"

The literary gentlemen looked blank. Mr. Dugald Stewart frowned and snapped his finger impatiently as if he knew the name perfectly but it eluded him just for the moment. A silence fell. . . .

Walter hesitated. It was such a very august assemblage.

"Mr. Burns," said Adam, "young Scott here says they're by Langhorne. From what poem, Wattie?"

"'The Justice of the Peace.'"

They all turned round in some surprise to look at Walter. He felt the color mounting in his face.

Mr. Burns himself fixed on him a look of half-serious interest and said warmly: "Thank you. You'll be a man yet, sir."

The conversation immediately whirled away to topics in which the learned gentlemen present were not likely to be caught napping, at a loss for a name. Walter sat on in a sort of maze, glowing with pleasure. Robert Burns, the poet. He would tell his grandchildren about this.—ELIZABETH JANET GRAY, in "Young Walter Scott." (New York: Viking Press.)

Listed Stock Quotations

Stocks Recover From Heavy Selling as Power Issues Rise

Commodity and Money Markets

Market Recoups Early Declines Led by Utilities

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—The stock market righted itself quickly today after an early stumble following the boosting of margin requirements by the Federal Reserve Board.

Initial declines ranged from fractions to 2 or more points. Aviation and utility issues led the recovery and most losses were shaded, canceled or replaced by gains up to a point or so. The close was steady. Transfers approximated 1,550,000 shares.

There was a heavy turnover in low-priced power and light stocks and the ticker tape fell several minutes in arrears during the last half hour's spurt.

Power Issues in Demand

Douglas Aircraft, off 2 points at one time, found sufficient support to wipe out this recession and establish a gain of more than a point. Sperry was also an active performer on the comeback.

Such issues as Electric Power & Light, American Power & Light, American & Foreign Power, Standard Gas & Electric, United Corporation, and Commonwealth & Southern generally edged forward. The steels and motors steadied along with the rails.

Armour was a lively gainer of a major fraction. Deere got up about 3 points, but other farm shares did little.

Inflation sentiment seemed to have waned considerably and the mining stocks backed and filled in a slim groove. Foreign exchanges were far from buoyant.

Cotton rallied along with wheat. Bonds were somewhat mixed. U. S. Government issues acted better.

Financial circles seemed a little puzzled over the action of the Reserve authorities on markins, in view of the fact that speculative borrowings at the present time were thought to be most conservative.

Brokers pointed out that the buying of stocks in recent months has been largely on a cash basis. Federal Reserve loans to brokers last week were off $17,000,000. At the beginning of the year the total stood at $1,014,000,000. Last April the figure was under $800,000,000. At the height of the 1929 bull market, market loans amounted to around $6,804,000,000. In July, 1932, the depression bottom figure was $331,000,000.

Discuss Margin Ruling

The boosting of margin requirements by the Federal Reserve Board formed the principal topic of discussion in the board rooms prior to the start of trading.

In line with the recent silver rumblings, it was noted that purchases of the white metal by the Treasory last week showed a sharp drop. Silver imports during the week ended Jan. 17, fell to $2,709,589 from $23,506,206 in the preceding seven days.

Financial circles were watching the automobile field closely in the hope that the recent downtrend in output would be halted soon. In some quarters it was predicted that production of cars and trucks in February probably would amount to only 300,000 units as against 353,000 assembled in the same 1935 month. Various motor makers were anticipating a substantial pickup after February.

Pleasing to recovery forces were reports of continued expansion in the building industry. Some estimators figured residential construction contracts in January will approximately double the volume of the corresponding period last year.

At the beginning of foreign exchange dealings sterling was up ½ cent at $5.00⅝ and the French franc was .00⅜ of a cent firmer at 6.67¼ cents.

Bonds Slightly Lower

Low and medium priced rail obligations today led the bond market to somewhat lower levels in moderately active trading. The U. S. Government list was mixed.

Losses of fractions were suffered by the following rail loans: Baltimore & Ohio 4½s at 69½, St. Paul 5s at 23¾, Illinois Central 4¾s at 69 and Southern Pacific 4½s at 97.

A small handful of industrials and utilities braced up fractionally, including Columbia Gas 5s at 101⅝, Consolidated Gas 5½s at 105¾ and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s at 105⅛.

Treasury issues were mixed with small losses and limited gains about a standoff. Treasury 3¼s were under pressure and gave up about ¼ of a point. Federal Farm Mortgage 3s and Home Owners Loan 3s were in fairly good demand and added fair-sized fractions to their price.

Foreign issues were mixed with losses predominant. Selling in French 7s carried these loans down as much as a point at one time. Italian 7s braced up a little. Other sections of the list were quiet.

Boston Stocks

Jan. 25, 1936
(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Close
..	Atlas Corp	14⅜	14	14	14⅜
..	Am Pneu	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
8.75	Bos & Albany	129	128¼	128	128
5.00	Boston Elevated	68¼	68	68	68¼
..	Brown Durrell	6½	6½	6½	7
..	Bos & Me pf B	13	13	13	12
..	Bos & Me pr pf	30	29¾	30	30
..	Bos & Me	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	..
..	Copper Range	7	7	7	7½
6.00	Eas Gas & F pf	61	61	61	61½
..	Eastern S S	10	10	10	10¼
8.00	Edison Elec	158⅞	158¼	158⅞	158½
.62½	Employer's Group	25	25	25	25
..	Ed Elec pf pd	55⅞	55½	55⅞	55½
..	First Nat Stores	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	46⅞
..	Helvetia	70c	65c	65c	75c
..	Maine Cent	10	10	10	10¼
..	Maine Cent pf	35	34	34	35
..	Mass Util Assn	2½	2	2	1⅞
..	Mergenthaler	45	44½	45	43⅝
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	123½	122¼	123½	124
..	No Butte	50c	47c	50c	46c
7.00	Old Colony R R	63	62½	62½	63
..	Pocahontas	25½	25	25½	24¾
.90a	Reece Btn H	17	17	17	17
.40	Shawmut Assn	12⅜	12⅛	12½	12½
4.00	Torrington	95	95	95	95½
..	Unit Gas	5¼	5	5	4⅞
..	Utah Apex	2	1½	2	1⅞
..	Utah M & T	84c	82c	83c	85c
4.50	United Shoe M	87	86½	87	86¼
1.50	United Sh M pf	39½	39½	39½	39½

a—partly extra. e—optional, cash or stock.

1935 Cocoa Takings Record

NEW YORK (AP)—The movement of cocoa into the hands of domestic manufacturers in 1935 was the largest in the history of the cocoa trade, according to statistics issued today by the New York Cocoa Exchange. The total was 3,961,982 bags, an increase of 25 per cent over the previous record established in 1934.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

†1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Jan.25	Last Jan.24
52½	32	1.20	Abraham & Str	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49½
74¾	51	2½	Acme Steel	68½	68½	68½	..
11⅞	4¼	.10b	Adams Express	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	11⅞
37¼	28	2	Adams Millis	35	34⅜	35	34⅜
20⅜	4½	..	Advance Rumely	4	3⅞	4	4
8⅜	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7⅞
2⅜	¾	..	Airway Elec App	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
20⅛	13¼	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	17	16⅜	17	16⅞
33¼	6⅜	..	Alleghany pr pf (h)	30	29	30	30¼
3⅜	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	3⅛	3	3⅛	3⅛
14⅜	2⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	19½	19	19¼	19½
32	21	1	Alleghany Steel	36	35½	36	35⅞
27¼	12½	1	Allied Mills	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞	25¾
173	125	6	Allied Chem	165	165	165	166
129	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	120¾	120¾	120¾	120⅜
9	3⅜	..	Allied Stores	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
37⅞	12	..	Allis Chalmers	38	36⅞	38	38
22¾	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	..
75¼	49	5	Allied Stores pf	70¼	70¼	70¼	71
4½	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	4½	4¼	4½	4¾
80	48½	2	Amerada	84	83½	84	83⅞
57¾	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	56½	55½	56½	56
47⅜	13½	.25b	Am Bank Note	47	46½	47	46¾
70	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	68	68	68	68
14¼	6⅛	..	Am Crystal Sug	18	16⅞	17¾	17
92⅜	72	6	Am Crys Sug 1pf	92½	92½	92½	92¾
42¼	21	1¶	Am Brake S&F	49¾	49¾	49¾	50½
129	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	132½	132½	132½	..
149⅜	110	4¶	Am Can	125½	125⅜	125½	125½
33⅜	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	33¼	33	33¼	33⅞
65	26½	..	Am Car & F pf	65½	64½	65⅛	64¾
33¼	8	..	Am Chain	39½	39	39½	39¾
9¼	2⅜	..	Am Colortype	12¾	12½	12⅝	13
35¾	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	29⅜	29	29⅜	29¾
9¼	2¾	..	Am European	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11¾
3¼	¾	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	8⅝	7⅞	8⅝	8½
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	38⅞	36	38¾	37
38¼	12	..	Am & For Pow 8	33⅜	32	33½	33½
17	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	16	14¼	15⅜	15½
15½	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	13½	13⅛	13½	..
6⅞	3	..	Am Hide & L	8¼	7¾	8	7⅞
40	28	..	Am Hide & L pf	45⅜	43¾	45⅜	44
38⅛	29¼	2.40	Am Home Pr	37	37	37	37⅝
4⅜	1⅞	..	Am Ice	4	3¾	3¾	4
37⅜	14¼	2	Am Ice pf	20½	19¾	19¾	20½
11⅜	4½	..	Am International	12⅛	11½	12⅛	11⅞
27¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	27¾	27	27¾	27⅝
75¼	32	..	Am Loco pf	80	80	80	80
12⅞	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	11⅝	11	11⅝	11½
32¼	13½	..	Am Metal	35⅜	34½	35⅜	35¼
107	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	100½	98¾	100½	100
25¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	25¾	25¼	25⅞	25⅞
141	129½	6	Am Tobacco pf	137⅝	137⅜	137⅜	138
43	32½	2¶	Am Stores	35	34⅜	35	35½
70½	50⅛	2	Am Sugar Ref	57	56	57	56½
160½	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	160½	159½	160½	160
10¼	2½	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	7½	7⅜	7½	7⅜
38½	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	32	31¾	32	32¼
27⅝	18½	1	Am Sum Tob	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	25⅜
22¾	7⅛	1	Am Wat W & E	23¾	22	22⅜	22⅜
94¼	48	6	Am Wat1pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	98¼
10⅜	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	10⅜
68¾	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	67½	66¼	67	67½
2⅝	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	1½	1½	1½	1½
11⅜	2¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8½
5⅞	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	6¼	6¼	6⅜	6¼
30	8	..	Anaconda Cop	30¾	29¾	30¾	30½
37	16½	..	Anaconda Wire	36	36	36	36
17⅝	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	19	18⅝	18¾	19¼
109	90½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	108½	108½	108½	108½
12⅝	3⅛	..	Andes Copper	13	13	13	12⅞
7	1½	..	A P W Paper	5	4⅞	5	5
122¼	117	7	Archer Dan pf	120½	120½	120½	120½
110	97	7	Armour Del pf	109½	109½	109½	109¾
6½	3¼	..	Armour Ill	6⅜	5⅞	6⅜	5⅞
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr p f	76⅜	71½	76⅜	71¾
110	85	1½f	Armour Ill pf	117	115	117	115
6⅝	4	.50	Arnold Constable	8	8	8	8¼
97	33⅛	..	Artloom Corp	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
50¾	16½	1¶	Armstrong Cork	52½	49	52½	49⅜
18¾	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅝
60	35¾	2e	Atchison T&SF	70⅛	69⅜	70	70⅜
92⅛	66⅝	5	Atchison pf	99½	99	99	99
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	30¼	29¾	30	30½
28	20½	1	Atl Refining	29⅜	28¾	29⅜	29⅝
48½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	56½	54	56	54
19½	4	..	Atlas Tack	27	25¾	27	26½
45½	15	..	Auburn Auto	42¾	41¾	42¾	43
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9¼
63	35½	2	Austin Nichol A	45⅛	45	45	45
5¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	5¼	4⅞	5¼	5⅛
			—B—				
6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	5	4¾	5	4¾
40	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	38½	38⅛	38⅜	39½
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	18	17¼	18	18⅝
25¼	9⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf	24	23¼	24	24⅛
44½	36⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos	45	44½	45	44¾
66¾	39¼	1	Bayuk Cig	64	64	64	64¼
115	107⅜	7	Bayuk Cig pf	113	113	113	..
15½	3¼	..	Barker Bros	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	17
14¾	5⅞	.60†	Barnsdall A	16¾	16¼	16⅜	16⅝
20⅛	14	.50e	Beatrice Cream	18¾	18¾	18¾	19
14¾	11⅛	1	Belding Hem	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	..
117½	79	11½	Belg Nat Rys ppf	87	87	87	..
24½	23¾	.25e	Bendix Aviation	23⅜	22½	23⅜	23¼
22¾	15⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	21	20½	20⅞	20⅞
57½	34	2	Best & Co	51½	51½	51½	..
52	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	52	50½	52	51½
121½	55¾	1¾g	Beth Steel pf	130¼	130	130½	130¾
27¼	14¾	1b	Bigelow Sanford	26½	20½	26½	26¾
17	9⅝	.10b	Blaw Knox	16¾	16	16¾	16⅝
22½	6½	..	Boeing Airplane	25⅜	24½	25⅜	25⅜
54⅞	39⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	52⅜	52¼	52⅜	52
100	90	4¶	Bon Ami A	94¾	94⅝	94¾	94
47¾	38¾	2¶	Bon Ami B	42	41¾	41½	42¼
27¾	21	1.60	Borden	26½	26⅛	26½	26¾
70½	28¼	2	Borg Warner	69½	68	69¼	68½
8⅞	3¾	..	Boston & Maine	10	9¾	10	10½
2¾	½	..	Botany A pf (h)	2½	2½	2½	2½
55	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	..
17½	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	17¼	16⅝	17¼	17⅜
55⅜	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	54	53¼	54	54½
42	30⅜	7¶	Bristol Myers	43	43	43	42½
46⅞	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	44¾	44⅛	44⅝	44⅞
5½	1⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞
38	14	.75f	Brooklyn Q pf	35¼	35¼	35¼	35⅞
71½	43	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	54½	54¼	54¼	54
63¾	53	3	Brown Shoe	64	64	64	..
11½	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9¾
8⅞	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
17¾	8⅛	..	Bucyrus Erie pf	17½	17½	17½	17⅝
3	¼	..	Budd Mfg rts	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝
9¾	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	10¾
14⅜	2½	..	Budd Wheel	12¾	12½	12¾	12⅞
24½	8¼	..	Bullard	25¾	24¾	25⅝	25⅜
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	9
28	13¼	.60†	Burroughs Add	28	27⅜	27⅝	27½
3½	1	..	Bush Term (h)	5	4½	5	4½
3½	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	4⅛	3⅞	4	4
13¾	3⅜	..	Butterick (h)	2½	2	2½	2
20⅝	11⅜	..	Byers	21¾	21½	21¾	21¾
			—C—				
42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	34¾	34⅝	34⅝	35
1⅛	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
6¾	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	7⅛	6⅞	7	7⅜
33⅜	7½	1	Campbell Wy&C	31¾	31⅜	31¾	32
17⅝	8⅛	1	Canada Dry	15⅞	15½	15⅞	15⅞
13⅜	8⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	11½	11	11½	11¼
40¼	30	2	Cannon Mills	42	41¾	42	41
14	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	16
48	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	47¾	47¾	47¾	47½
95	85	5	Caro C&O st	94	94	94	94¼
8½	3⅜	.20	Carriers & Gen Co	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜
111¼	45¾	..	Case Thresh	101	98½	101	100¾
60	36½	.50b	Caterpillar Trac	59	57¾	59	58¾
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	29¾	28¾	29¾	29⅝
21¼	16⅜	..	Celotex Co n	28¼	26½	28¼	27⅝
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	27¾	27¾	27¾	28
65⅜	38⅜	4	Cerro de Pasco	55	53½	55	54⅜
15⅜	3⅝	..	Certain-Teed	15½	14¾	15⅜	15⅝
88¼	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	83½	83	83	84½
21	4⅜	..	Checker Cab Mfg	11¾	11½	11½	11¾
61¼	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	64¾	64	64½	64¾
53⅛	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	55¾	54¾	55¾	55¼
3¼	⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	2½	2	2½	2½
5⅝	1⅝	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¼
35	15⅜	1¶	Chi Mail Order	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	29
3	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4½
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & N'west (h)	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	4
10⅜	3⅝	..	Chi & N'w pf (h)	9	9	9	9½
20⅜	4⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	17¾	17⅝	17¾	18
54¾	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	53	53	53	53
4	1¼	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝
7	1⅝	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	7	7	7	6¾
19¾	9¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	23	23	23	23
31¾	25	2	Chickasha Cot O	28¾	28⅝	28¾	29½
9	3½	..	Childs Company	10¾	10¼	10¾	10½
26	9	.25e	Chile Copper	27	27	27	27½
93⅞	31	3	Chrysler	89¼	87	88¾	88⅛
24⅞	12	2	City Ice & Fuel	16⅛	15⅞	16	16⅛
100	69¾	6½	City Ice F pf	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	80
6½	3¼	..	City Stores	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
27⅜	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	25¼	25¼	25¼	25½
57¾	20	1	Cluett Peabody	57	56¼	57	57
126	110	7	Cluett Bbdy pf	125	125	125	125
93	72½	2	Coca Cola	88	87½	88	88
21	15⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	19⅛	18⅞	19	19
50	9	.50e	Collins & Aikman	47½	46¾	47½	47½
109	69¾	7	Collins & Pf	111	111	111	111¾
5½	½	..	Colo F&I Ir (h)	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6⅝
29	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	40¼	39	39	42
15¾	3⅜	.20e	Columbia Gas	15¼	14⅜	15	14¾
49⅞	40	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
₪114	67	4¶	Columbian vtc n	104½	104½	104½	104½
90	98½	2¾	Columbia P pf	50⅜	50¼	50¼	51
58	39½	2½	Comm Credit	48½	47¾	48½	48⅝
72	56¼	3¶	Comm Inv Tr	60⅜	59⅞	60¾	61
105	97⅞	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	99¼	99¼	99¼	..
23⅞	16½	.60	Comm Solvents	21¼	20⅝	21⅛	21⅛
3	¾	..	Commwlth & So	4	3⅛	3⅜	3⅞
71	29½	3	Comwlth &S 6pf	71½	71¼	71½	71⅞
21½	9	2e	Congress Cigar	19½	19½	19½	..
11	5⅞	..	Conde Nast Pub	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
45¾	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	42½	41¾	41¾	42⅝
49	14⅝	..	Conn Ry & Lt	19	18¾	18¾	19¼
58½	24	..	Conn Ry & Lt pf	30	30	30	..
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	6	5⅞	6	6⅛
22½	14¼	1½m	Consol Film I pf	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	19
11¼	7	..	Consol Cigar	12⅜	12	12⅜	12⅝
34¾	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	33	33¼	33	32¾
12¼	6½	.25e	Consol Oil	13	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
8¼	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	9	8¾	9	9
1⅜	½	..	Consol Textile (h)	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
101⅛	100½	5	Cons Oil pf n	102	102	102	..
23¼	22	..	Container n	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	20⅝
82	69	6½	Cons Cig ppf ww	74½	74½	74½	74½
11⅞	4½	..	Cont Baking A	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	15⅝
1⅞	⅜	..	Cont Baking B	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
99¼	62¾	3	Cont Can	80⅞	79⅛	80½	81¼
20½	7	1.05e	Cont Dia Fibre	19	18⅝	19	18¾
44⅞	28⅞	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	43¾	43¾	43¾	44
2¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
35	15⅛	1	Cont Oil	36⅜	35⅜	36¼	36
74	62	7	Cons Cig pf	76	76	76	..
69¾	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	66	65⅜	66	66½
78⅜	60	3	Corn Products	72¾	71½	72¾	71¾
165	148¼	7	Corn Prod pf	164	164	164	..
7⅝	4⅛	..	Coty	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	6⅜
39⅞	35⅞	2	Cream of Wheat	37⅜	37¼	37¼	37½
14⅜	11¾	.25e	Crosley Radio	17⅜	17	¾	17⅜
48⅞	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	51⅞	51¼	51	⅞
9⅛	3½	..	Crown Zeller vtc	8¾	8½	8¾	8⅝

†1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Jan.25	Last Jan.24
38	14	..	Crucible Steel	36	35	36	36⅜
2⅛	1	..	Cuba Co	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
14	5	..	Cuba Ry pf	13½	13¼	13½	..
8½	2¼	..	Cuban Am Sugar	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7¼
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	79½	79	79½	79
47½	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	41½	41	41½	42
24¾	15	..	Curtis Publishg	21⅜	21¼	21¼	21¾
105¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	102	101¾	101¾	102
4⅜	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	4½	4¼	4⅜	4½
12¼	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	13¼	12⅝	13¼	13½
47	16	.25e	Cutler Hammer	46⅞	45¼	46⅞	46½
			—D—				
58¾	22¾	..	Deere & Co	64⅞	59	64¾	59⅜
28	9	1.40m	Deere & Co pf	29¼	29¼	29¼	29½
24½	15⅞	.50¶	Deisel W G Co	24	23⅜	24	24
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	38½	37¾	38⅛	38½
19⅛	11	..	Del Lack & W	16⅜	15⅞	16⅜	16½
5	1½	..	Denver R G pf (h)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	7
50¾	35½	1¶	Devoe & Ray A	46⅝	47½	48¾	48
38½	13⅜	..	Distillers Co Seag	32½	32¼	32½	32⅜
41	26½	1½¶	Diamond Match	40½	39¾	40½	39¾
41½	34⅜	1½¶	Diamond M pf	38¾	38½	38¾	38⅞
44⅞	34½	2¶	Dome Mines	51	50½	50¼	51
12⅝	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	11	10⅞	10⅞	11⅛
58⅜	17½	.75e	Douglas A	67⅜	64	66½	66
32	13½	1½e	Dresser A	30½	30½	30½	31
1⅜	¼	..	Duluth So Sh pf	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
146½	86⅜	3.60	du Pont de Nem	144	143	144	144¼
132	126⅞	6	du Pont deb	130	130	130	130¼
			—E—				
8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
172¼	110½	5¶	Eastman Kodak	160	160	160	160
30⅝	16⅝	1¶	Eaton Mfg	29½	28¾	29½	29⅞
8⅜	3¼	..	Ekingon Schild	8	8	8	8¼
38¾	19⅜	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	38⅜	37¼	38⅜	37⅞
14¾	3⅞	..	Elec Boat	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	15
8⅜	5⅝	.24e	Elec & Mus Ind	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
7½	1½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	9½	8⅛	9½	8½
31¾	21½	..	Elec Pow & L pf

Business and Industry

Markets Weigh Meaning of Reserve Board's Rule on Margins

Commerce and Finance

Chief Influence In Wheat Market Canadian Surplus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 25—The wheat market has been in a rut the past week. Prices have had an extremely narrow range, and the market has been without much of any important incident. The disposition of traders is to wait further developments in the flour trade, which has shown but little improvement. While flour sales have been smaller than a year ago, actual flour production is running ahead of a year ago.

The Canadian situation is still a big factor in affecting domestic markets, the Grain Board in Canada continuing to sell wheat at practically stationary prices, and while export business has been of fair proportions, it has had little effect in the way of lifting prices.

Australian Shipments Rise

Liverpool was firm for a time, but reacted late in the week, buyers abroad feeling that the Canadian wheat will be available as wanted, with no particular incentive to stock up ahead of current needs.

Australia is shipping wheat in increasing volume, 3,845,000 bushel for the week, but Argentina cleared only 436,000 bushel and the total for the week from the southern hemisphere was much smaller than a year ago. Argentine developments continue to bear out the claims of huge crop losses.

Extremely cold weather over much of the winter wheat belt failed to exert much market influence as the crop has a good snow covering except in the southwest, and in that quarter the temperatures were not at all low.

Inflation has not been much of a factor in the wheat trade, although it has been a factor in the stock markets. The belief that the bonus bill will become a law over the President's veto was pretty general in the trade, and led many to expect inflationary developments, but there was no special buying to back up this view.

Stocks Under Year Ago

In the cash situation there was little change. Mills continued to take wheat freely at Chicago, and sales from this market will total about 1,000,000 bushel for the month, mostly red winters. Receipts have been rather heavy in the Southwest, but small at Chicago, and northwest arrivals showed a decrease after being fairly heavy last week. The total primary run is again of small proportions. The government's estimate of country mill and elevator stocks was 76,789,000 bushels against 92,145,000 bushels a year ago.

In corn the cold weather stimulated a little buying at times, as it is taken for granted that there has been a heavy disappearance on the farms. Heavy feed has been necessary in most sections since the forepart of December.

The high prices of livestock compared to corn also proved an unusual incentive for heavy feeding. In northern sections of the belt there is a lot of corn being sent out to other sections by trucks

Winnipeg Adds New Unit To Hydro Electric System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 25 — Further development of Winnipeg's municipally owned hydroelectric system was decided upon by the city council when it ordered the addition of a third unit to its power-developing plant at Slave Falls.

The new unit will have a capacity of 12,500 h.p. and installation will cost $500,000.

Tenders already have been accepted for the installation of the generator, costing $131,000, and for the supplying of the turbine and parts at a cost of $83,875. Concrete and electrical work will be undertaken by the hydro system itself.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 3
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 3
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 3
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Dorchester Savings Bank	Feb. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 3
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 3
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Feb. 20

Five-Year December High in Bank Debits

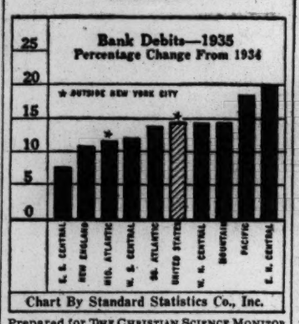

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Standard Statistics Company index of bank debits (1920-1924 equals 100) for December rose to 102, the highest for any similar month since 1930. As compared with December, 1934, the gain was 17.2 per cent. This was one of the broadest increases for any month of the year, although smaller than the peak gain in November of 26.6 per cent.

For the full year 1935, the dollar total of bank debits outside New York City increased 14.3 per cent over the preceding 12 months, compared with a gain of 13.2 per cent in 1934.

There was no uniformity in the rate of gain in the individual sections of the country, however. The East North Central region showed the greatest improvement, with an increase of 20 per cent, while the East South Central district made the poorest showing, with a gain of only 7 per cent.

President Labels Revaluation Rumor 'One of Those Things'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt smiled off New York rumors of silver revaluation yesterday with the remark to reporters that he had never heard of the purported move by the Government.

Asked about persistent rumors of a new monetary move—embracing possibly gold also—by the Government, the President smiled again and repeated his tip to newsmen to keep out of the market.

He first offered this tip when told that stock prices were increasing on the market on the basis of rumors of silver revaluation which would jump the coinage value of the metal above the present $1.29 an ounce.

He described the report as another one of those things.

Questioned at his press conference about a rumor of the establishment of a free gold market he smiled again and agreed that the word free gold sounded good. But Mr. Roosevelt offered no further comment.

He was asked if there were any impending moves in international currency stabilization. The President replied that he did not think any conversations were going on along that line just now.

FDIC Sets Limit Of 2½ P. C. Interest Rate for Deposits

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Maximum interest rates ranging from 1 to 2½ per cent were prescribed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation tonight for 7800 insured banks which are not members of the Federal Reserve System.

The new rates, effective next Feb. 1, conform with those recently drafted by the Federal Reserve Board for member banks. These later were suspended pending an official definition of exactly what constitutes "interest."

The FDIC requirements:

A maximum rate of 2½ per cent on any savings deposits; any time deposit having a maturity of 6 months or more, or any postal deposit.

A maximum rate of 2 per cent on any time deposit except postal savings, of less than six months maturity, and not less than 90 days.

A maximum rate of 1 per cent on any time deposit with a maturity of less than 90 days.

Associated Gas Reports Gross 3 P. C. Above 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Associated Gas & Electric Co. and subsidiary companies report total gross operating revenues of $107,930,370 for the 12 months ended Nov. 30, 1935. This figure represents an increase of $2,953,316, or 3 per cent above the previous 12 months, due almost entirely to increased electric revenue.

Operating expenses, maintenance, etc., are up 7 per cent to $56,776,044. Taxes increased $400,189 to a total of $11,010,664. After deducting these items, net operating revenue of $40,143,662 remained.

Reserve Board's Margin Ruling Seen Move Against Inflation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 — The Federal Reserve Board's increase in margin requirements, effective Feb. 1, is taken here as a strong gesture against inflation, both in its immediate effect and its future implications of action.

Coming on the eve of appointment of the new seven-man board of governors of the Federal Reserve System, with the old board is being almost entirely re-shuffled, the step is an indication to the country that not only the Securities and Exchange Commission but the supreme financial authority of the nation, the Federal Reserve Board, is determined to do its utmost to maintain affairs on an even keel.

Not since it first set up uniform margin requirements had the board, until yesterday, made use of the market control power given in the SEC act. The order is a restriction of credit in trading, and a call for more cash. The new regulations leave the bottom margin requirement of 25 per cent unchanged, but spread the top from 45 per cent to 55 per cent. This means that conservative issues will still require only the minimum, but that the more speculative ones will go all the way up to 55 per cent.

Reduces Loan Value

The restriction is applied technically by reducing the loan value on securities from 55 per cent to 45 per cent of the current market values of the security in cases in which this amount is greater than the lowest market price of the security during a prescribed base period.

Control of margins is only one of the two holds the Federal Government has over trading. The other requirement calculates the loan value on a security from its lowest market price since July 1, 1933, and this has not been changed.

While the decision to curb the markets by enlarging margin requirements was being promulgated, the personnel of the Federal Reserve Board was in the melting pot. The new board of governors will be announced Monday, President Roosevelt said yesterday. He is said to have notified four members of the present board that they will not be reappointed: Charles S. Hamlin of Massachusetts, a Democrat who was appointed by President Wilson as the board's first governor; Adolph C. Miller of California, independent, who was also appointed by President Wilson to the board when it was first established; J. J. Thomas of Nebraska, a Democrat appointed to the board by President Roosevelt early in his Administration; and George H. James of Tennessee, a Democrat appointed to the board in 1923.

Guessing on Board's Personnel

There is still some uncertainty over the new members. It is first of all assumed that Marriner S. Eccles, present Governor, will remain in office, along with M. S. Szymczak of Chicago, whom President Roosevelt also appointed. Less certain, but widely mentioned, are Joseph A. Broderick, former superintendent of banks in New York State; John H. McGee, chief bank examiner of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and Ronald Ransom, Atlanta banker and former official of the American Bankers' Association.

In addition, there has been mention of Prof. William Trufant Foster, a Boston economist widely known for his "progress and plenty" philosophy based on an economy of abundance. Many friends have urged President Roosevelt to appoint Professor Foster, but yesterday the President said there was still some doubt about the last place on the board, and this may apply to Professor Foster.

The board's action on margins came as a complete surprise, after one member had left the meeting, allegedly without consultation with the SEC, and just two months after Governor Eccles strikingly assured the nation that no such use of the board's power was then called for.

Stocks' Rise Cash Financed

"The rise in security prices," he said then, "has not been financed by bank credit. The securities are being bought mostly for cash. . . . I am doubtful whether a run-away stock market situation can proceed very far without being reflected in an increased demand for borrowing funds. Those who are suggesting that the Federal Reserve System should do something about stock market conditions at present are under the mistaken impression that the system can intervene in the market at any time."

Since Nov. 22, when this statement was made, there has been an increase of some $200,000,000 in loans by banks to stock brokers, and although the board issued no explanatory statement, it is commonly said that Administration concern over the possibility of an unsound boom prompted the action. Excess banking reserves are now put at $3,000,000,000. Recently increased activity on the exchanges brought the decision to act a few hours after President Roosevelt assured his press conference that no unorthodox monetary maneuver was in prospect.

Freight Loadings Moderately Lower

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported today loadings of revenue freight for the week ending Jan. 18 totaled 611,408 cars, a decrease of 3620 cars, or 0.6 per cent compared with the preceding week.

Loadings showed an increase of 48,582, or 8.6 per cent compared with the corresponding week a year ago, and in increase of 49,506 or 8.8 per cent, compared with two years ago.

Classifications, with comparisons for the preceding week and the corresponding week a year ago and two years ago, follow:

Miscellaneous freight 229,897, increase 4172; increase 28,889; increase 39,000.

Less-than-carlot merchandise 149,016, increase 570; decrease 2806; decrease 11,510.

Coal 140,740, decrease 12,015; increase 3292; increase 11,724.

Grain and grain products 34,715; increase 2940; increase 9526; increase 2527. (Western districts: 21,678, increase of 6299 from a year ago.)

Livestock 13,933, increase 954; decrease 1030; decrease 4113. (Western districts: 10,388, decrease 1018 from a year ago.)

Jersey City Bond Issue Sold on 3.84 P. C. Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY—A $2,443,000 issue of city bonds was awarded after extremely close bidding to a syndicate headed by Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., and including F. S. Moseley & Co., Mercantile Commerce Bank & Trust Company, M. F. Schlater, Noyes & Gardner, Inc.; Darby & Co., Schaumburg, Rebhann & Lynch, A. G. Becker & Co., G. M.-P. Murphy & Co., Wells-Dickey Company of Minneapolis, and McBride, Miller & Co.

The winning group bid 99.209 per cent for $2,245,000 of 3¾ per cent refunding bonds, maturing 1937 to 1954, inclusive. This represented a net interest cost of 3.84 per cent to the city, which compares with a 4.42 per cent basis received by the city on its last sale of $5,000,000 of bonds on June 4.

SEC Makes Public Large Stock Gifts Made in November

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Stock gifts of about $1,750,000 by W. N. Reynolds of Winston Salem, N. C., a director of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, were made public by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The gifts, made in November, 1935, consisted of three parcels of 10,000, 20,000 and 100 shares of Reynolds Tobacco class B common stock. The recipient was not disclosed; the commission does not require that such information be filed.

Another large gift of stock was made by Roy D. Chapin, Detroit, officer of Hudson Motor Car Company. He gave 70,000 shares of that company's common, of a current market value of around $1,058,000.

These and other gifts and stock transactions were made public in a supplemental summary of November reports made under the Securities Exchange Act by large stockholders of corporations.

Edward L. Ryerson Jr., Chicago, director of Inland Steel Company, donated 1200 shares of Inland Steel Common; a gift of 3000 shares of Bickford's, Inc., common was made by H. Raymond Brown, New York, a director, and Harry Ginsberg, Long Island City, N. Y., gave 2903 common of National Container Corporation.

John Tyssowski, New York, a director of Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C., reported receipt of 5000 shares of that company's common stock.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The fixed trust has suddenly sprung into general notoriety in England through the publication of a report of a London Stock Exchange subcommittee on the conditions under which, if at all, fixed trust subunits should be accorded stock exchange recognition. The report disturbingly remarked that "this method of investment does in fact provide a means of obtaining money from the public without affording in return the safeguards with which the Legislature has deemed it necessary to surround many other forms of investment." The subcommittee even hinted that they had considered the desirability of suppressing fixed trusts altogether.

London borrowed the fixed trust idea from the United States in 1931, but most of the 50 or so fixed trusts now in existence here have been formed during the past two years. At the end of 1934, some £20,000,000 had been subscribed to 32 British-organized fixed trusts; a year later, about 18 new trusts had been formed and the capital raised had risen to £45,000,000. The amount subscribed to fixed trusts last year approached 10 per cent of the total raised by stock exchange issues; and if present activity is an indication, even more money will be provided by the public in this way in 1936. The appeal of the fixed trust is obvious—the small saver can invest sums from ap ound unward in first-class industrial securities, without any of the trouble and paraphernalia involved in the ordinary stock exchange process, yet with all the interest and sense of responsibility derived from participation in the fortunes of a known group of companies.

The main dangers, we may read between the lines of the stock exchange subcommittee's report, do not lie in the possibility of shady managers or defaulting trustees; for the trustee is usually one of the big banks, and the management companies, though weakly capitalized, are mostly directed by well known city men whose probity and financial strength are unquestioned. Nor do the worst dangers lie in an excessive rake-off for the organizers; profits in the fixed trust business are at a competitive level—indeed there may even be a certain risk of financial difficulties in the management companies through inadequate remuneration.

The peril for the investor lies rather in the fact that the public to which the fixed trust appeals is for the most part without financial experience, easily convinced by selling points, and unable to foresee possible "snags"—which the organizers of the trust gladly avoid mentioning if possible. Above all, there is the risk that the small investor, deluded by the "aura" of the word trust, may think he is investing in a security as safe as a trustee loan, not realizing that he has made a speculative investment which may deteriorate sharply in value if the market swings against a number of the underlying securities simultaneously.

The stock exchange sub-committee drew up a long series of draft regulations, governing the structure of fixed trusts and the information to be supplied to the stock exchange committee, the certificate-holders, and the public through circulars and advertisements. They recommended, for instance, that if reference was made to the prospective yield a clear distinction should be drawn between dividends and scrip bonuses; and that the information given must include a statement as to what obligation (if any) the managers or trustees assume to repurchase units or sub-units—an essential point for the investor.

The sub-committee decided that the stock exchange would be assuming too onerous a responsibility in laying down regulations for recognition, which would be only partly effective in protecting the public. Thus the ball is tossed back to the Government. Nevertheless there is a strong feeling in many quarters that if it accepts this recommendation the stock exchange will be shirking its duty; for although unrecognized trusts could still solicit public support the cautious investor would be able to steer clear of any trust that could not boast stock exchange recognition.

Meanwhile, the high tide of annual statistics is running. The total receipts of the main-line railways rose in 1935 by £1,551,000 to £150,797,000. The Financial News index of ordinary share prices finished the year at the highest point recorded, over 12 per cent higher than in January, 1935. Bank clearings rose by 5.8 per cent, compared with 1934, to £37,559,751,000.

The distribution of this increase between town, metropolitan and country clearings is particularly interesting, since in spite of the increased activity on the stock exchange and the higher prices of securities the town figures rose by only 5.5 per cent, against a 7.2 per cent improvement in the wider London clearing and an 8.1 per cent improvement in the clearing of country checks. This is a fairly plain indication of the fact that revival has its roots fixed in industrial recovery and is not a fiancial bubble.

It is not surprising that with such evidences of generally stimulated activity the national exchequer should show a satisfactory record. For the nine months of the fiscal year to Dec. 31 the revenue increased by £22,611,000, and the expenditure by £26,235,000. For the whole year the Chancellor of the Exchequer budgeted for an increase of £18,029,000 in revenue and of £35,140,000 in expenditure, so he has a considerable margin in hand. If the balance between revenue and expenditure in the last quarter of the fiscal year remains the same as in 1935, there will be a surplus of about £4,000,000.

Check in Retail Trade for First Time This Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—Expansion of retail trade was interrupted during the past week for the first time this month due mostly to snow and sleet, according to Dun & Bradstreet weekly review.

Regular lines of heavy wearing apparel were in great call, the review continues, with fur garments in stronger demand than during December. The remaining stocks of winter clothing in both the men and women's divisions were practically cleared.

"With nearly all districts east of the Rocky Mountains gripped by the bitter cold under a thick blanket of snow, the gains recorded for retail sales since the opening of the year were not extended in most sections during the week," says the review.

"As a result, estimated volume for the country, as a whole, was held to a range of 3 to 6 per cent above the comparative 1935 total. One of the last districts to be reached by the cold wave, sales in the New England States were ahead of last year's by 3 to 5 per cent. In spite of the poorer showing of some of the small cities, the gain for the East ranged from 7 to 10 per cent.

"Snowbound highways and traffic delays were unfavorable to retail distribution in the Middle West," the review continues, "where the gain for the week was held to 2 to 4 per cent and on the year's comparative to 8 to 12 per cent. As the thermometer stood at subzero degrees day after day, sales in the Northwest were only 5 to 8 per cent ahead of the same 1935 week.

"The South made one of the best showings, with an increase of 12 to 15 per cent, while for the Southwest the gain ranged from 8 to 12 per cent. With summer temperatures prevailing, retail sales on the Pacific Coast were up 8 to 10 per cent from the 1935 period.

"The weather did not retard buying at wholesale to any extent, as volume for the week made a better comparative showing than that recorded for the retail division," the report declares.

"Markets were combed for odd lots of winter merchandise, as requests grew pressingly insistent for immediate shipments of underwear, blankets, sweaters, gloves, rubber footwear, and hardware.

"Many of the orders for overcoats went unfilled, as the markets were about cleared by the inroads on inventories during December. Reorders for both fur garments and heavy cloth coats rose steadily during the week, with the higher-priced grades stressed. Replacements frequently were difficult in skis, skates, and winter sports outfits," the report concludes.

Canadian Grain Exports Are Ahead of Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 25—Grain exports from Canada for the first 20 days of January are about 25 per cent ahead of those of the like period in 1935 according to officials of the Corn Exchange here.

New Exchange Head

Blackstone Studios

Floyd Y. Keeler
Elected President of the Commodity Exchange, Inc., New York

Floyd Y. Keeler Is Elected Commodity Exchange President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—Commodity Exchange, Inc., has elected Floyd Y. Keeler of Orvis Bros. & Co., president to succeed Jerome Lewine.

Martin H. Wehncke was elected treasurer to succeed Mr. Keeler. Douglas Walker became a vice president to succeed Charles Muller, and William E. Bruyn was elected vice president to succeed Charles Slaughter.

Mr. Keeler was graduated from Columbia in 1906 and entered business after two years of farming on his family's land. He joined Orvis Bros. & Co., in which he is now a senior partner, in March, 1924.

Merrill A. Watson, executive vice-president of the Tanners Council of America, was admitted to membership in the Commodity Exchange. He will succeed the late Fraser M. Moffat as the council's representative to carry on the established contact with the hide division of the Exchange.

Large Profit On PWA Bonds Resale

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—A $4,752,000 profit from resale of bonds accepted by the Public Works Administration as security for loans on its projects was reported to Secretary Ickes.

The premiums included $2,770,000 from resale of $202,047,000 worth of municipal bonds, and $1,982,000 from $103,527,000 worth of railroad securities.

Benjamin W. Thoron, director of the PWA finance division, said this represented 70 per cent of PWA's municipal holdings and 55 per cent of its railroad securities. He added further sales would proceed "as rapidly as orderly liquidation will permit."

Wool Goods Prices Rising and Buyers Are More Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—Wool buyers entered the wool goods market the past week in larger numbers, according to the New York Wool Top Exchange Service. Higher prices are definitely in prospect and some actually in force.

The recent rise in wool values led a number of mills to lift quotations on standard goods. Those advances are being resisted but the general opinion is that they will have to be paid. Mills are still fortified with a heavy backlog of orders, estimated at between 45,000,000 and 52,000,000 linear yards, and are less inclined to accept dictation from buyers.

"Indications are that men's wear mills will open new fall lines the week of Feb. 10, and that prices will show a substantial advance over the levels established for the previous season," says the Exchange Service. "A number of mills have already booked large orders at the advanced prices.

"Markets for women's wear materials turned more active this week as garment manufacturers in many instances started cutting apparel for spring. Suitings continued to lead sales, with mannish type cloths predominating.

"Many men's clothing manufacturers are using mannish type cloths in women's suits, and they have cut heavily into the business of the women's garment trade. Indications are that thousands of tailored suits made from men's wear fabrics will be sold in the next few months.

"Sports type woolens continued in brisk demand with leading producers sold up to March 15. Many lines of flannels are also sold up to the same date. Conservative type coatings are in slow demand but are expected to pick up as the season progresses. Sales of sports and white woolens for southern resort wear have been the largest in years.

"Yarn markets continued slow but spinners have enough business in hand to keep well employed for some time. The advance recorded in wool and tops markets have not been reflected in the yarn trade as yet.

1935 Corn Grind Seen 11 P. C. Less Than 1934

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Corn Industries Research Foundation estimates the 1935 corn grind at not more than 59,000,000 bushels, a decline of 11 per cent from 1934. The figures are based on the business of 11 manufacturers of starches, syrups, sugars and other derivatives of corn.

Operations of the refiners, according to the Foundation, continue to be affected by the heavy importations of duty-free tapioca and sago starches, which are replacing corn starches in textile, chemical, paper and other technical fields.

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Three Leaders Still Unbeaten In Billiard Play

United States Amateur Pocket Billiards Standing

	W	L	BG	HR
J. Howard Shoemaker, N. Y.	3	0	19	25
Edward C. Rogers, Glen Cove	3	0	21	26
Herbert Courtney, New York	2	0	14	42
Alveine Hardgrove, Detroit	1	1	30	20
Louis Brookes, Philadelphia	1	2	44	33
Harry Hendrie, Chicago	0	3	..	27
Hayden W. Brown, N. Haven	0	4	..	14

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—All three of the leaders, J. Howard Shoemaker, the defending champion, Edward C. Rogers, and Herbert Courtney, managed to win their games in the United States amateur pocket billiards championship at the Strand Academy, but the fourth unbeaten player, Alveine Hardgrove of Detroit, dropped from the list.

Courtney had the easiest task, defeating Hayden W. Brown, 125 to 90 in 37 innings, after leading all the way. He was not at his best, however, and the game dragged. The high runs were 17 for the winner and 14 for Brown.

Henry Hendrie was the opponent of both the other leaders, and fought better than ever before. Rogers came close to defeat at his hands, as the Chicagoan led at 114 to 71 in the twenty-seventh inning of their game, before the young Long Island player could get his strokes in order. Hendrie then resorted to safety play, but the winner gradually gained, making his high run of 23, and though he made two scratches in the late innings, he finally pulled out the game, 125 to 123, when Hendrie abandoned his safety play and tried for the final points on a difficult break. Hendrie improved his high run record with a run of 27 early in the game.

Both afternoon games were long and slow. In the first, Brookes scored his first victory of the tournament, and Hardgrove received his first setback. It was only by an unfinished run of 23, however, after he was trailing at 118 to 102, that the Philadelphian managed to defeat Hardgrove, 125 to 118, after 44 innings of play. Both were in poor stroke most of the time, and played safe. Hardgrove led from the start, with an early run of 20 his best.

Shoemaker was also off his game in his battle with Henry Hendrie, the added starter, and though he held the upper hand all the way, Hendrie gradually worked ahead, and reached 110 before the champion could finish his string in the thirty-third inning. The best runs were 19 for Shoemaker and 14 for Hendrie.

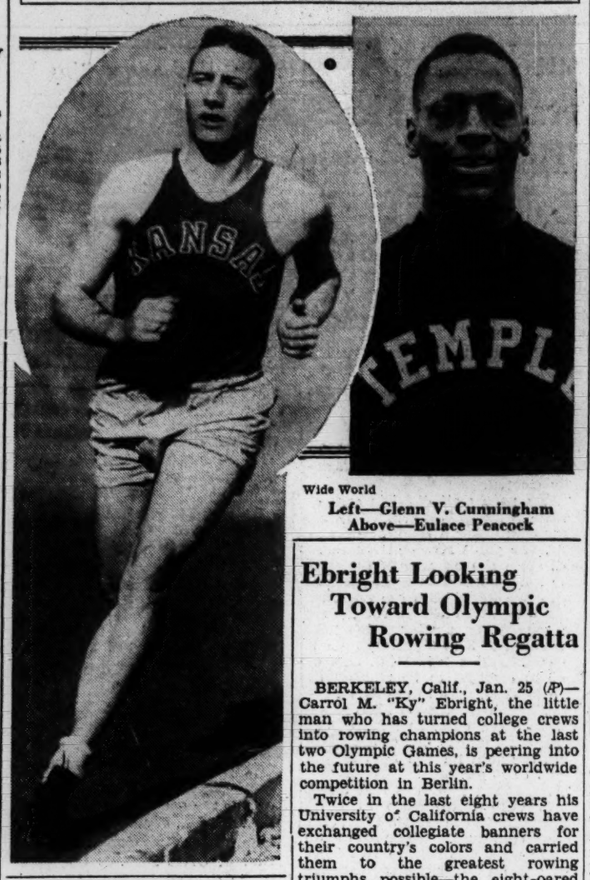
German Hockey Team Wins

DUESSELDORF, Ger., Jan. 25 (AP)—Led by the non-Aryan, Hudi Ball, Germany's Olympic hockey team has scored another impressive practice game victory. Ball scored two goals as the Olympic team defeated a squad of Canadian professionals, 3-0. Ball recently returned to Germany from a self-imposed exile at the specific invitation of the Reich sports leader, Capt. Hans von Tschammer-Osten.

Nighbor Stays With Buffalo

FORT ERIE, Ont., Jan. 25 (AP)—Manager Frank Nighbor of the Buffalo Bisons in the International Hockey League, said today he has rejected an offer to become manager and part owner of the New Haven Eagles of the Canadian-American League. "I prefer to remain in the International League for the balance of the season at least," Nighbor said.

Competing in Boston Garden Tonight



Wide World

Left—Glenn V. Cunningham
Above—Eulace Peacock

German Olympic Body Must Change Ski Jump

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, Jan. 25 (AP)—Because present Olympic rules forbid leaps of more than 213.36 feet, the German Olympic committee has been forced to change the big ski jump which will be used next month by international stars.

The change was ordered by the International Skiing Federation which overruled appeals by Germany and Switzerland for amendment to the rules so that there will be no restriction as to the distance. American, Canadian and mid-European representatives also are said to be in favor of new regulations.

Before federation representatives examined the jump and ordered it changed, a record leap of 271 feet had been made from the towering slide.

Cub Uniforms Unchanged

CHICAGO, Jan. 25 (AP)—Charlie Grimm, manager of the Chicago Cubs, believes in the old theory that actions speak louder than words. Consequently, Grimm decided yesterday that the Cubs, National League Champions, would not flaunt their title this year. In keeping with an old Cub custom, followed after previous pennant winnings in 1929 and 1932, no championship insignia will appear on their uniforms in 1936. Grimm, after a conference pertaining to uniforms, sweater coats and such things, announced that the toggery would be exactly the same as in 1935.

Ebright Looking Toward Olympic Rowing Regatta

BERKELEY, Calif., Jan. 25 (AP)—Carrol M. "Ky" Ebright, the little man who has turned college crews into rowing champions at the last two Olympic Games, is peering into the future at this year's worldwide competition in Berlin.

Twice in the last eight years his University of California crews have exchanged collegiate banners for their country's colors and carried them to the greatest rowing triumphs possible—the eight-oared Olympics supremacy.

Ebright says, "It is foolish to talk of the games when he have so much to do at home." But behind this he is thinking in terms of meters and Olympic competition.

The training season opens Monday and 60 six-footers already have a yearning to make the trip to Germany.

Ebright produced the California crew of 1928. It set the Olympic record of 6m. 2s. for the 2000-meter test at Amsterdam. Four years later at Los Angeles another boatload of his athletes sent their shell skimming over the finish line first.

Ebright starts his thirteenth season as a coach here with a wealth of material and no idea as to who will man the varsity shell. Six lettermen from last year's United States championship crew are back, but they have no better status than "one of the candidates. They must fight their way back into the first boat."

The 1936 varsity is expected to be of the same average weight as the 1928 crew—about 180 pounds.

At this stage Ebright sizes up Washington, Cornell, Navy and Yale as the country's strongest collegiate crews. He expects England to be the most formidable at the Olympics.

George Krog of Norway Takes 500-Meter Race

OSLO, Norway, Jan. 25 (AP)—George Krog of Norway today won the 500-meter race, first event of the European speed-skating championships. He was clocked in 42.7s. as he defeated Leo Freisinger of Chicago by one-tenth of a second.

Krog's time was one-tenth of a second slower than the listed world's record of 42.6s., established by A. Clas Thunberg, famed Finnish ace, in 1931, and three-tenths of a second back of the new standard Allan Potts of Brooklyn set up here last Saturday in an international meet.

Potts could do no better than fifth place today, fading in the last half of the race. His time was 43.8s. Freisinger might have won had he not gotten away to an exceptionally slow start.

Hans Engestangen of Norway was third in 43.4s.; Ishihara of Japan fourth in 43.5s., and Delbert Lamb of Milwaukee sixth in 43.9s. The main surprise of the race was the fine performance turned in by Ishihara.

American Hockey Association

Oklahoma City 2, Kansas City 1.

Minnesota Track Team Prepares For Hard Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—In better condition for the opening of the indoor season than any Gopher cinder squad of recent years and guided by a new coach, the University of Minnesota track team has already begun workouts for the approaching Western Conference indoor season.

With several intrasquad meets, run off during the fall quarter, under their belts, the Gopher track candidates reported to Coach George Otterness with most of the kinks worked out. About 30 varsity candidates for 11 events have reported and are going through their training routine daily in the Field House.

Six lettermen, including two veterans who have won honors in collegiate competition, have reported to form the nucleus for the squad. They are: Capt. Wayne Slocum, two miler; Bill Freimuth, holder of the conference indoor shotput record; Dominic Krezowski, weights; Clarence Krause, hurdles; Bob Blotoky, 440-yard run, and Ulysses Deters, two-miler.

Captain Slocum, in his last year at Minnesota, is expected to be a serious contender for conference honors in his favorite two-mile event. Last season he placed third in the conference outdoor meet in the two-mile and also stepped the 3000-meter run in 8m. 57.6s., to win that event over an imposing field in the annual Texas relays. Slocum has been working out daily ever since last fall.

Freimuth, who was indoor shotput champion of the conference for two years, has already shown his old form in early workouts with several tosses averaging 48 feet. Dominic Krezowski, another letterman in the weight events, has been close behind him. Freimuth placed third in both the shotput and the discus in the conference outdoor meet, while Krezowski placed fifth in the shotput. Freimuth also took a third in the Texas relays.

Reserves and sophomores lead in the competition for most of the other events. Roger Verran, Minneapolis; John Jepson of Hibbing, and Claude Rosenthal of Minneapolis, are candidates for the 60-yard dash. Rosenthal was out last season.

Bob Blotchy, a junior letterman from Minneapolis is back again in the quarter-mile along with Bob Watson of Barnum, a state A. A. U. champion in the event; Phil Palmquist of Duluth and Len Richardson of Minneapolis. Dick Robb of Minneapolis and either Palmuist or Watson lead the field of contenders in the half-mile.

Bob Brown a junior and a former high school champion in the half-mile, is expected to compete in that event along with Ulysses Deters of Caledonia. Deters and Captain Slocum will run in the two-mile.

In the hurdles, Clarence Krause, veteran letterman from Woodstock, Ill.; Jim Robinson, a sophomore from Toledo, Ohio, and Bob Hubbard of Winona, are leading all other candidates. Hubbard is also the best broad jumper on the squad and will compete in that event with Veran and Robinson. He jumped 23.6 in his best effort last spring.

Jack Kelly and Bob Turner of Minneapolis will compete in the high jump, with Leighton Long of Luverne the number one man in the pole vault. Clarence "Tuffy" Thompson, fleet-footed football halfback, also has designs on conference track records in the 440 and the hurdles. The indoor schedule:

Feb. 15, Iowa State at Minneapolis; 21, Carleton College at Minneapolis; 29, Wisconsin at Minneapolis.

March 4, Indoor Sports Carnival at Minneapolis; 6, Iowa at Iowa City; 13, conference preliminaries at Chicago; 14, conference finals at Chicago.

International Hockey League

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Syracuse	16	2	10	99	78	34
London	14	2	11	69	66	30
Buffalo	12	4	9	55	53	28
Rochester	5	1	18	53	78	11
Western Division						
Detroit	16	3	8	88	57	35
Cleveland	13	2	11	78	82	28
Windsor	8	7	11	57	65	23
Pittsburgh	10	1	16	83	103	21

Result Jan. 24

London 4, Pittsburgh 3.

College Basketball Results

Carnegie Tech 37, Georgetown 31.
Duquesne 40, Geneva 23.
Springfield 44, Northeastern 34.

German Pair Wins European Figure Skating Tourney

BERLIN, Jan. 25 (AP)—The German figure skaters, Maxie Herber and Ernst Baier, have established themselves as outstanding contenders for one of the titles at the winter Olympic games at Garmisch-Partenkirchen next month by winning the European pairs title for the second time.

This brilliant pair, executing difficult figures in almost faultless style, triumphed over six rival pairs as the European title events got under way yesterday. The world champion pair from Hungary, Rotter and Szollas, did not compete and the United States and Canadian Olympic skaters, lacking sufficient time to practice since their arrival, also withdrew.

These withdrawals left the picture of Olympic prospects incomplete, but so far as yesterday's competition went they were easily the best. The judges were almost unanimous in rating them first with 11.5 points against 10.6 for Mr. and Mrs. L. H. I. Cliff of England.

At the same time it was learned that Sonja Henie, the 24-year-old Norwegian girl who has ruled the feminine figure skaters for almost a decade, again has decided to retire from competition. Miss Henie has made the same announcement before, but if she sweeps all the titles, including the Olympic crown, as expected this year, she may stick to her decision this time.

"I will defend all my titles for the last time this year, then withdraw from active sport to do only fancy skating for my numerous friends in the world," she said. "Preparations for competitions take too much time."

Miss Henie did not skate yesterday as the school figures of the men's singles competition filled the time not used in deciding the pairs title. The champion, Karl Schafer of Austria, was easily the best in the field of 18 skaters, with H. Graham Sharp of England placing second, Felix Kasper of Austria third and Baier fourth.

Four New Tennis Courts Ready At Oklahoma A. & M.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STILLWATER, Okla., Jan. 25—Four new concrete tennis courts completed and one under construction at Oklahoma A. and M. College bring the tennis season just around the corner. Five courts are definitely assured A. and M., but Aggie tennis players are hoping that Uncle Sam will forget Christmas has passed and still play Santa Claus by building the originally promised 10.

Tennis Coach DeWitt Hunt has no definite schedule to announce at the present, but tentative plans are to play all the state colleges, with a proposed trip to Dallas and Fort Worth added.

Four of last year's five lettermen are returning for the team this spring, and Coach Hunt expects to have one of the outstanding teams in the State. The returning veterans are Capt. Tillman McCaskill, J. Allyn Lowe, Warren Fenity, and Bill Whitenton. Approximately 10 promising sophomores are due to scrap for the remaining two positions on the six-man team.

Last year the Aggie racket swingers had one of their most successful seasons in some time, capping the spring matches with an upset victory over the Sooners from Norman. That victory over O. U. was the first ever won by an Aggie tennis team from the Sooners.

Final tabulations of last season's results gave the Ags an even .500 average for the year. They won three, lost three and tied five. Victories were registered over East Central Teachers and Oklahoma University. East Central was beaten twice.

The Punchers lost twice to Central Teachers and once to O. U. The five ties were gained in competition with Northeastern Teachers, Arkansas University, Southeastern Teachers, and Southwest Missouri Teachers. Northeastern was tied twice.

Eight-Game Schedule For Cornell Grid Team

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 24 (AP)—The most difficult schedule a Cornell football team has faced in at least a decade confronts the big Red's 1936 array.

For the first time since 1932 the team will be asked to play as many as eight games, at least six of them against major opponents. Yale appears on the card for the first time since 1889, and Penn State for the first time since 1919. The Yale game, scheduled for New Haven on Oct. 3, will mark the second time the two colleges have met. Yale won, 56-6, in their only previous clash.

Only seven games definitely were announced today, but a contest for Nov. 7 is pending. The schedule provides one open date, on Oct. 10, between the Yale and Syracuse games. The schedule:

Sept. 26, Alfred.
Oct. 3, Yale at New Haven; 17, Syracuse; 24, Penn State; 31, Columbia at New York.
Nov. 7, pending; 14, Dartmouth; 26, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

Olympic Women's Ski Team

NEW YORK NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—Three girls from the Far West, one from the Middle West and four from the East have been selected as America's Olympic women's ski team, it was announced yesterday by Roland Palmedo, chairman of the selection committee. The team will be headed as captain by Helen Boughtonleigh of London and Cleveland. The other members will include Mary Bird of Boston, Elizabeth Woolsey of New Haven, Lillian Swann of New York, Marian McKean of Beverly Farms, Mass., Grace Carter and Ellis-Ayr Smith of Seattle and Clarita Heath of California. The team, along with six others named to the original squad, has been in Germany for some time.

Americans Lose Again

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Streatham hockey team defeated the United States Olympic squad, 8 to 4, in an exhibition game last night. It was the third loss for the Americans in four pre-Olympic games in England, the other ending in a tie. The visitors kept the score close for the first two periods, trailing, 4 to 3, at the end of the first and 5 to 4 in the second. In the final frame Streatham broke away for three goals. Gordon Smith scored two goals for the Olympics and Frank Shaughnessy one. Davey tallied three times for the winners. Shaw, Donelly, Stapleford, Stichcomb and Trottier were the other Streatham goal getters.

Sporting Around the Hub

Prout Games at Boston Garden This Evening

BOSTON track fans will see Glenn V. Cunningham's first indoor mile of the 1936 season tonight in the Boston Garden. He will run in the fifteenth annual Massachusetts K. of C. meet, known as the Prout Memorial Games. Cunningham has just completed his master's thesis at University of Iowa, and tonight's run will start his usual winter campaign on the boards. News comes from California that Cunningham will meet Ben B. Eastman in an indoor 880-yard race in San Francisco on Feb. 27, marking the first time that these two have met on the boards.

Cunningham faces a good field in the mile tonight. His opponents will be Ray Sears, late of Butler; Joe Mangan, Cornell Law School; Joe McCluskey, N. Y. A. C., and Bill Ray, Manhattan. Track fans expect Mangan and Sears to give Cunningham his closest competition this evening. Cunningham won the Curley Mile in the Garden here last winter at 4m. 16.2s.

Eulace Peacock of Temple, stands out in the 50-yard dash. He will have such runners as Phil Cody of the Millrose A. A. and Manny Krosney of New York University as well as local talent for competition.

The Boston Garden track records: One mile, 4m. 15.2s., by Gene Venzke; 1000 yards, 2m. 14.8s., by Russ Chapman; 600 yards, 1m. 14.8s., by Ivan Fuqua.

The program this evening starts at 7:45 with the 45-yard open hurdles, and thereafter will be featured by the relays, the Bishop Cheverus 1000-yard run, with Chuck Hornbostel the favorite; Leo Larivee two-mile run; the William C. Prout 600-yard run and Governor James M. Curley mile run.

Amateur Hockey Tomorrow—Amateur hockey fans will see the Boston Olympics battling the "Flying Frenchmen" from Berlin, N. H., in the feature contest of the Boston Garden tripleheader tomorrow afternoon. The University City Club of Cambridge will clash with Amesbury Maple Leafs and the Framingham Hockey Club will play the Concord (Mass.) Hockey Club in two N. E. A. A. A. U. Senior League contests. The first game starts at 1:30.

Berlin claims one of the finest amateur hockey teams in New England, and is coached by Bill Sharp, who has been seen in Boston many times back in 1925 against the best amateur teams in the Hub in those days.

The "Flying Frenchmen" have one of the smoothest clicking groups of linemen seen in this section in years. Their first forward line of Romeo and Albert Laroche and Cy Leclerc have youth, speed and dash. Clem Bouchard, Hamel and Leo Vaillencourt make up the second line of tricky puck carriers and hard-hitting hockeyists.

Mouzy Hayes, Harvey Roberge, the three Therriault boys—Eddie, Albert and Alphonse—and Sonny Lapointe comprise the remainder of the Mountaineer roster that will make the Boston jaunt.

Goalies Ossie Lafrancois and Marchard rate highly in goal-tending circles. Both boys have had considerable experience and have shown sensational work while under fire.

Olympics Work All Week—Eddie Jeremiah, the Boston Olympics coach and manager, has had his charges out in practice every day this week, and has rounded out a great set of forward-line plays. Charlie Letourneau, former Milton High School and Northeastern University star, has been showing fine form this week. Letourneau plays second line center, and is a fine play maker. He played regular center for three years at Northeastern. He had the distinction of scoring four goals in one game against Bowdoin and five goals against University of New Hampshire. During the 1934-35 season he played with the Olympics which were eliminated in the United States amateur finals by the strong "Baby Ruths" of Chicago.

Polo: Harvard Plays Connewood—Two Harvard polo teams, undefeated thus far, will play in the Commonwealth Armory this evening, while Capt. Roland Mangini's Cavalry trio plays the Artillery team in Class B. In Class A, the Harvard varsity team meets Dudley Milliken's Connewood team and the Harvard Freebooters play in Class C against the undefeated Winchester Aces, led by Ralph Symmes.

Benjamin Dillingham of Honolulu, T. H., 200-pound athlete and brother of Lowell, star of the Harvard polo four which won the outdoor intercollegiate championship in 1934, will be making his first Armory appearance with the Harvard Freebooters.

Fencing; Olympic Trials at M. I. T.—A group of fencers, numbering about 40, will try their skill for the United States Olympic team places this afternoon and evening at the Walker Memorial Gymnasium at Massachusetts Technology.

Joseph L. Levis, one-time Massachusetts Technology star, is the leading Boston candidate. It was through his efforts that these fencing trials were brought to the Hub.

A strong delegation has come over from New York to compete today. Stars in this group, include Dr. John Huffman, Dernell Every and John P. Potter, Yale graduates. Both Yale and Harvard universities will be represented by undergraduates.

Campbell Wilson of Chicago and Warren Dow of the New Jersey division are premeet favorites. Other stars competing include Hugh V. Aleccandroni of The Fencers Club, New York, F. S. Righeimer of the New York A. C., John G. Hurd of California, former Harvard foils ace, and William T. Pecora 2d, Newark, N. J.

Pro Hockey; Cubs Play Ramblers—The Boston Cubs, flashing some of the best hockey ever seen in the Canadian-American League, are attempting their fourth straight victory tomorrow night at the Boston Garden, when the league-leading Philadelphia Ramblers are opposed in one of the most promising games of the season. The brilliant hockey put on by the Cubs since Flash Hollett joined the team has taken the Boston fans by storm, and as many as 10,000 spectators may watch the teams play tomorrow night. Cubs defeated the Ramblers, 6 to 5, at Philadelphia, on Wednesday, in a thrill-studded game, the reverse being the first suffered by Philadelphia on its own ice this season. The defeat came after the league leaders had won 12 consevutive games at home.

Cubs now have scored 19 goals in their last three games, showing an attacking punch as no Boston hockey team has had in years. Hollett has been brilliant in his rushing, but every player on the team has been on his game and the Cubs have been hustling every minute. They defeated New Haven, 7 to 3, on Thursday night before more than 6000 persons, approximately 4000 of whom included women and girls who took advantage of the Cubs' second "Ladies' Night."

Philadelphia has the most colorful, as well as the strongest, team in the Canadian-American League. The team is composed of youngsters who are being schooled to play with the New York Rangers, and especially brilliant in the Philadelphia personnel is its flashy first line, composed of Alec Shibicky and the Colville brothers, while Bert Gardiner, the Ramblers goalie, is considered likely to prove a second Tiny Thompson.

Here and There—Eleonora R. Sears of Boston, noted sportswoman, will be given a testimonial dinner in the Hotel Puritan on Feb. 10 . . . Miss Sears will sail shortly after the dinner to England to act as nonplaying captain of the United States Wolfe-Noel Cup team, which will defend the international squash racquets trophy there. . . . Miss Sears, recent finalist in the Massachusetts squash championship and a former state and national titleholder, yesterday scored a victory over Hamilton Heard in straight games in the No. 1 match of a mixed squash racquets encounter at the Harvard Club. . . . The engagement was won by the men 3 to 1. . . . Mrs. Lothrop Withington extended her opponent, H. W. Beal, to four games before he won out. . . . Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., the Bay State champion for the last five years, and Mrs. Ralph D. Holman lost in straight games to E. B. Watson Jr. and Talbot Baker, respectively. . . . The second round in the men's Massachusetts squash tourney was completed yesterday when F. L. Young defeated M. Mazel in a five-game battle.

Mary Bird of Boston, Marian McKean of Beverly Farms, Mass., and Elizabeth Woolsey of New Haven are the New England girls placing on the United States women's Olympic ski team . . . Miss Woolsey will leave the Olympic ski competition immediately after it closes for a flying trip to London, where she will join the United States women's squash racquets team . . . Table tennis fans will flock to the West End House tomorrow evening to watch Sandor Glancz, youthful Hungarian expert, and American stars stage exhibition matches . . . The American League film, "Take Me Out to the Ball Game," was shown in the South End last night under the auspices of the Boston Park Department . . . The Ayer Ski Hill will be opened today for exhibition jumping . . . The ski jumpers will also perform there tomorrow afternoon.

Week-End Sports Events

Prout Memorial Games—At Boston Garden, tonight, 7:45.
Olympic Fencing Tryouts—At Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Walker Memorial Gym, finals tonight, 8.
Polo—At Commonwealth Armory, Allston, three games, tonight, 8.
Pro Hockey—At Boston Garden, Cubs vs. Ramblers, Sunday, 8:30.
Amateur Hockey—At Boston Garden, Tripleheader, Sunday, 1:30.
Table Tennis—At West End House, 16 Blossom Street, Boston, exhibition matches by Sandor Glancz and others, Sunday evening.
Ski Jumping—At Ayer Ski Hill, Sunday afternoon, 2:30 (Boston & Maine train leaving North Station at 1:20; Cambridge, 1:28; Waltham, 1:39; arriving at Ayer at 2:15.)

Strachan Easily Wins First Squash Match

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 25 (AP)—Play in the Atlantic City squash racquets championship tourney moved into the third round today, as Donald Strachan, Philadelphia, easily hurdled the first barrier in his title defense.

Strachan won a straight set victory last night at the Haddon Hall over George H. Hartford, New York, by the scores of 15—10, 15—7, 15—0. Neil Sullivan, Philadelphia, seeded No. 2, advanced by default, as did William Waxter of Baltimore.

Germain Glidden, Harvard University star and third-seeded, advanced at the expense of Boyd Everett, New York. The scores were 17—18, 15—8, 15—6, 15—5.

Samuel Gilpin, Philadelphia veteran, was eliminated by Cyrus H. Polley, Buffalo, N. Y., by the scores of 10—15, 15—13, 15—10, 15—11.

Hartman Defeats Jennings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 25—George Hartman of Chicago finished with par figures on the last three holes yesterday and won the twenty-eighth annual championship of the Winter Golf League of Advertising Interests at the Palm Beach Country Club. He defeated Charles H. Jennings of Miami Beach, 1 up, in the 18-hole final.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
Sun. Eve., Feb. 16, at 8
Handel and Haydn Society
Dr. Thompson Stone, Cond.
with
Richard Crooks and Edith Mason
Soloists in an
ALL-WAGNER PROGRAM
Tickets $3.00, 2.50, 2.00, 1.50, 1.00.
Tax inc.
Seats Now On Sale at Symphony Hall
Mail Orders Received
Elizabeth Burt, Manager

SHUBERT—Beg. MONDAY—8 P. M.
FAREWELL TOUR!!
WALTER HAMPDEN
in Edmond Rostand's Great Heroic Comedy
CYRANO de BERGERAC
as played by Mr. Hampden nearly 1000 times
Eves. 55c to $2.75. Mats. 55c to $2.20, tax inc.

City Becomes Middleman Between TVA and Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUSCLE SHOALS, Ala. — Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority have signed a contract with the city of New Albany, Miss., under which that city will take over from TVA and operate a $123,000 electric distribution system serving communities and rural areas in four Mississippi counties.

New Albany's action in sponsoring a rural network was described by TVA directors as one of the major developments in the authority's program for rural electrification. TVA authorities reported that in the first year, monthly power consumption in New Albany trebled, going from 56,000 kilowatt hours in November, 1934, to 153,000.

Amusements

BOSTON

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL Tues. Eve., Jan. 28, at 8:15
Anna Hamlin SOPRANO
AND
Floyd Townsley TENOR
CELIUS DOUGHERTY, Accompanist

JORDAN HALL Sat. Aft., Feb. 1, at 3
ETHEL BARTLETT AND RAE ROBERTSON
Recital of Music for Two Pianos (Steinway)

JORDAN HALL Mon. Eve., Feb. 3, at 8:15
SECOND CONCERT OF SERIES BY THE
Boston String Quartet
Founded by
The New England Conservatory of Music
Assisting Pianist HEINRICH GEBHARD

JORDAN HALL Tues. Eve., Feb. 4, at 8:15
NANCY LORING
CONTRALTO MARGARET DUNN, Pianist

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Max Gordon presents
PRIDE AND PREJUDICE
by Helen Jerome
based on Jane Austen's Novel
with Adrianne Allan, Lucile Watson, Colin Keith-Johnson, Percy Waram
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, 45 St., West of B'way
Evgs., 8:40. Matinees, Thurs. and Sat., 2:40

Athletes Must Win Positions On Olympic Team

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—Past records, even if they're world marks, won't mean a thing in the eyes of the American Olympic Committee when the nation's track and field stars compete next summer for places on the team that will go to Berlin.

Before sailing last night for Germany and the winter Olympics, Avery Brundage, chairman of the committee, frowned upon proposals that such outstanding stars as Glenn Cunningham, Bill Bonthron, Jesse Owens, Ben Eastman, Jack Torrance and Keith Brown be awarded places on the team on the basis of their past performances. That proposal already has been discarded by the committee in the interests of absolute fairness, Brundage revealed.

"There's some argument in favor of such procedure," he said, "but it would only lead to more trouble. Where could we draw the line if we attempted to be arbitrary about the selections? We would be charged with favoritism, in the first place. If some of the stars we picked in advance failed to come through in the Olympics we would never hear the last of it.

"The only fair thing we can do is conduct the tryouts, as formerly, with the Olympic selections based on actual performances in the final tests. Some instances may justify giving a star athlete the benefit of the doubt, if a close decision or extenuating circumstances are involved. We want to send over the best possible team. But we can't and won't play favorites. There's too much dynamite in that."

Brundage also predicted that the committee would be able to finance full American participation in the summer games. Since it was definitely decided to support the Olympics, there has been a good response to appeals for financial support, in some cases from "sources not anticipated," and the committee is going ahead with plans to have the United States represented by the maximum of three athletes in each track and field event as well as in all the other major events.

Sailing aboard the Bremen with Brundage were Gustavus T. Kirby, the treasurer; Dietrich Wortmann, a member of the Olympic committee; three members of the figure-skating team, Estelle and Louise Weigel of Buffalo and Audrey Peppe of New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Weigel, and Beatrice Loughran, Miss Peppe's aunt and a former Olympic figure skater. The last two members of the figure-skating team, Grace and Lester Madden of Boston, are not due to sail until next week.

Atlanta Officials Confer On Problem of Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—For the purpose of acquainting city officials with relief problems to help them develop their 1936 budget, a conference between James L. Key, of Atlanta, and J. Sid Tiller, chairman of the Fulton County Welfare Board, was held here.

A request for $960,000 for relief in Atlanta, was made at the conference. It was also asked that the city continue its $40,000 monthly payment to the local relief program, and that the Fulton County's monthly payment be increased from $25,000 to $40,000. The city would have to continue refinancing bonds in 1936 as has been done the past two years to raise its monthly payments, Mayor Key stated.

Red Sox Release Two

Joe Mulligan, the big right-handed pitcher who worked last season with the Syracuse club of the International League, was yesterday optioned to the Memphis Southern Association club by General Manager Eddie Collins of the Boston Red Sox. Don Kellett, an infielder and former all-around athlete at University of Pennsylvania, was sent on option to Little Rock, Ark., also a Southern Association outfit. Kellett spent part of last season with Little Rock and part with the Albany Internationals.

Mrs. Lamme Wins From Miss Page

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. of Rye sprang a surprise in the final round of the sixth annual Junior League invitation squash racquets tournament at the Junior League clubhouse yesterday, defeating Anne Page of Wayne, Penna., 15—12, 17—15, 9—15, 15—13. By winning Mrs. Lamme became the first person to have her name inscribed on the perpetual trophy presented by Mrs. Langbourne M. Williams Jr. Miss Page retired the former trophy last year by defeating Mrs. Lamme in the final.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

The New SLADE'S Barbecue De Luxe
Chicken at Its Best
BREAKFAST — LUNCHEON
DINNER SPECIALS
Chicken Dinners Complete
50c to $1
1122 Boylston Street Boston

Smart, Modern BOOTHS and TABLES
Excellent Food Promptly Served
Cafe de Paris
BOSTON
165 Mass. Ave. (Near Boylston)
BROOKLINE
299 Harvard St. Coolidge Cor.
Regular Luncheons 40c-45c-65c
Regular Dinners 45c-55c-75c
Sundays and Holidays, Noon to 10 P. M. 55c-65c-75c

GEORGIAN
Soup or Cocktail
Choice of Five Entrees
Salad Dessert
Rolls and Butter Coffee
45c
142 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON
252 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON

The ENGLISH TEA ROOM
31 Newbury Street—near Berkeley
Delicious Food—Quiet Atmosphere
LUNCHEON • TEA • DINNER
closed Sundays

DINE and DANCE at
The VIKING
442 STUART STREET, BOSTON
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Enjoy the only genuine Swedish "Smorgasbord" in Boston's Continental Restaurant.
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A delightful place to bring your friends to lunch or refreshments

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SPECIAL SUPPERS
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Tasty food the whole year through
Is ready for you at the old Ship Blue,
While waves roll high and seagulls wheel
Our good ship rides on an even keel.
Telephone Lafayette 8702
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BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON—DINNER
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LUNCHEON 50c. — 75c.
DINNER $1.00 — $1.25

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Chefs who specialize in Pastries and Meats
Lunch 40c and 50c
Dinner Special 45c-65c-85c

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The world outside
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DINNER 6 to 8:30
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Dine delightfully in a colonial atmosphere
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The Crystal Restaurant and Pastry Shop is known far and wide for the excellence of its food ... the home-like flavor of everything served. Even in this community of delightful home cooking, the Crystal is a FAMILY gathering place the year around.

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RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
537-545 PENN STREET
READING, PENNSYLVANIA
"24 Years on the Square"

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

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APARTMENTS WANTED

UNFURNISHED—Large living room-bedroom-kitchen-dining alcove; 5th to Lexington, 60th to 80th. Write Box E-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

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FOR SALE—Wood-working shop, by widow of former operator; complete with machinery, tools and buildings. Address MRS. F. M. Le PLA, Palatka, Florida.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillcrest

473 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklets. W N. 3384. MRS. AMBER O DOW

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NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS.—Attractively furnished, modern, 7-room house; oil burner, heated garage; 20 minutes' ride from The Mother Church; available about Feb. 1 for 3 months. F. A. R., 113 Woodcliff Road.

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FOR SALE OR RENT FOR SUMMER BOSTON—10-room house, furnished or not in suburbs, good neighborhood, garage, some land; adjoins park; 20 minutes on rapid transit to city; price, unfurnished, $8500. Box A-12 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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BOSTON TOURISTS 37 W. NEWTON ST., $5, $6, $7, $8 week $1 per person a day with bath, twin beds Room here when in Boston. Cosy. Com. 7500.

BOSTON—Business woman desiring home may find attractive room at 1185 Boylston St. Reasonable rate; breakfast possible. Ken. 1942.

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STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER—12 years experience; excellent references. Box V-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper, 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports Box A-14, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Look for Alabama display advertising in the news section

PHONE 3-9145

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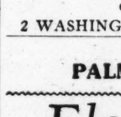

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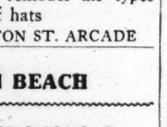

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C. H. Langston Service DISTRIBUTORS KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRES South Orange and Jackson PHONE 3111 Complete One Stop Service for All Make Cars

Central Florida's Shopping Center THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE *Everything for the Table* Orange Ave. and Livingston Zella Inghram Nelle Inghram

THE GLORIA HAT SHOPPE *Original Designers of Millinery* We clean and remodel all types of hats 2 WASHINGTON ST. ARCADE

PALM BEACH

Florence BEAUTY SALON *Exclusive Marie Earle* Open Evenings "10 Years in Palm Beach" LIDO POOLS BLDG. PHONE 8828

WEST PALM BEACH

In Palm Beach and West Palm Beach *—The Only—* Complete Fashion Store Hatch's INC. Clematis—Olive West Palm Beach

Southland Bakery *Cakes and Pastries Our Specialty* 3409-11 SOUTH DIXIE WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA *House-to-House Service* PHONE 8366

ALFAR CREAMERY CO. Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products WEST PALM BEACH FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

The Log Cabin TEA ROOM 325 DATURA STREET Sizzling Steaks, Fried Chicken and Waffles Sea Food, Fresh Vegetables *Southern Food Thoughtfully Prepared Popular Prices* Phone 7705

WEST PALM BEACH (Continued)

NORGE BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP 207 CLEMATIS ST. TEL. 5804

ANTHONY & SONS Incorporated 310-312 CLEMATIS DIAL 2-3121 Established 1896 Fine Quality Wearing Apparel For Men and Women *"Where Quality Is a Sacred Trust"*

Mary Froehlick's BEAUTY SHOP *All Lines of Beauty Culture* Permanent Waving 210 Datura St. Phone 3242 WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

BRALEY'S CORNER AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas Indexed Lubrication FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

SARASOTA

MAC'S FOOD SHOP The Famous 57 VARIETIES 318 Main Street Phone 2299

See "MARK" before it happens THEODORE MARKWALTER Real Estate—Rentals INSURANCE SARASOTA, FLORIDA

The Sport Shop *"for Sportswear and Everywear"* at Five Points

Badger Pharmacy, Inc. at Five Points Luncheonette Service Stationery — Perfumes PHONE 2224

In Sarasota It's MARTIN'S Restaurant and Coffee Shop AT FIVE POINTS *Sea Foods a Specialty*

Attend Penney's Mid-Winter CLEARANCE *for Bigger and Better Values* J. C. PENNEY CO.

The Blossom Shops Inc. FLOWERS SEEDS—PLANTS *"We Telegraph Flowers Anywhere"* 241 Main Street Tel. 2331

Lightfoot Printing Company PRINTING 364 W. 11TH ST. Telephone 7157

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET Groceries, Meats, Vegetables Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters 117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403 *HOME OWNED*

CONCORD Patio Restaurant and Coffee Shop *Good Food—Excellent Service* *Special Sunday Dinners* 2ND AVE. AT 1ST STREET NORTH Phone 7823 A. B. Chase, Owner

PHONE 87824 ESTAB. 1925 E. H. KANISS CO., Inc. DIAMOND MERCHANTS - JEWELERS Diamond Setting Expert Repairing 11 FLORIDA ARCADE

Belk's Co. 1ST AVE. NORTH AT 5TH STREET *Distinctive Apparel for Women* ALWAYS ADVANCED STYLES

KELLER'S SHOE REPAIR SHOP Exceptionally Fine Work New Way Process 650 Central Ave. St. Petersburg, Fla.

THE GARDEN *"The Most Unique Cafeteria in America"* CAFETERIA 232 Second Street North

ROGERS *Dry Cleaners* MAINTAIN THE HIGHEST STANDARD *of Work and Service at Reasonable Prices* 1700 CENTRAL AVENUE DIAL 4187

VAN ANN SHOP *Distinctive Millinery* Hats Contoured to Your Individual Style. A Complete Stock of the Best Yarns. Free Instruction—Knitting, Flower Making 533 FIRST AVENUE NORTH

ST. PETERSBURG (Continued)

LOWREY'S Everything Boys and Girls Wear from Childhood to Young Manhood and Young Womanhood. 346 Central Avenue

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

Shop at Sears and Save

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO TAMPA, FLORIDA OUR DELIVERY COVERS THE ENTIRE CITY IN TIME FOR BREAKFAST

Tampa Stock Farms FOREMOST ICE CREAM PHONE 4983

MAAS The Haberdasher, Inc. *Outfitters for Men and Boys* 705 Franklin St. Tampa, Fla.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co. 410 Franklin Street TAMPA, FLA.

WOLF BROTHERS *Tampa's Leading Store for* MEN New Location at Franklin Corner Zack Citizens Bank Building

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041, 8-12 DAILY *Look for Georgia display advertising in the news section.*

CHANCE BEAUTY SALON *Specializing in* Better Permanent Waves *All lines of Beauty Culture— Popular Prices* Mezzanine Floor—Lane Drug Store 996 Peachtree HE 3411

LAUNDRY DRY CLEANING May's Hemlock 5300 DYEING *An Institution of 30 Years Standing* *Mail Orders Solicited* ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO. The Store All Women Know Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories PEACHTREE AT CAIN

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE 517 Ponce de Leon N. E. All Methods of Permanent Waving. All lines of Beauty Culture Phone Jackson 8351 Mrs. Wyndol J. Evans, Mgr. *We Try to Please*

KOTOFOM *A New, Easy Way to Clean* RUGS—UPHOLSTERING DRAPERIES—CLOTHING Instantly eradicates dirt, grease, ink, stains—For Sale by Z. E. JAY 330 SINCLAIR N. E. Phone Ma. 8478

You'll Enjoy Trading at MYERS-DICKSON Furniture Company 154 Whitehall, S. W. *Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive*

HOWARD PATTILLO INSURANCE AGENCY Since 1866—Insurance Only Fire—Automobile Burglary—Casualty—Bonds Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg

ADAIR REALTY & LOAN COMPANY ● Real Estate — Renting ● Loans — Insurance Telephone Walnut 0100 HEALEY BLDG. ATLANTA

Hubbard Printing Co. GOOD PRINTING 29 Pryor Street N. E. Wa. 3957 LAYOUTS ART WORK TYPOGRAPHY

MAYSON CHESHIRE GARAGE *Expert Mechanics* Your Car Called For and Delivered Telephone HE 2229 36 Cheshire Bridge Road

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company Incorporated ICE AND COAL *Cold Storage for Perishables* 24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 188

COAL CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO. 80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc. ESTABLISHED 1890 LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER A cordial welcome to visitors and newcomers. DIAL 3-5191

Reliance Engineering Co. INCORPORATED E. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian L. O. Brandt Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning Engineers and Contractors P. O. BOX 1292 DIAL 2-0533

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MENTON—FRENCH RIVIERA HOTEL DES AMBASSADEURS frequented by American and British Visitors. Centre of town, garden. Messrs. Sewell, Props.

POST WANTED

DUTCH lady, efficient English stenographer and typist, offers services companion-secretary, Holland or abroad; willing take household duties, care children, or assist with homework. Box W-304, 2, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.2.

BRITISH WEST INDIES

PORT OF SPAIN—Trinidad

WAVERLEY SALONS Permanent Waving, Facials, Shampooing, Haircutting, Manicuring 49 FREDERICK STREET TELEPHONE 4637

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

PERFUMERY BRISTOL Frederiksberggade 40, Near Raadhuspladsen *REASONABLE PRICES* Pepsodent Squibb Potter & Moore's Lavender Water

ROSKILDE

ARCHITECT SV. ENGGAARD PEDERSEN BREDGADE 19 TEL. ROSKILDE 1007

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN *CONTRACTOR* Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaats v Weede van Dykveldstr 71, 73, 75a Tel. 554930 Giro 22578

ELECTRIC PRINTING G. H. VAN DER BOOM Conradkade 2 and 3 Tel. 330728 b. g. g. 394544

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn WOOL SPECIALISTS Rya and Flossa Rugs Shops in Stockholm Sturtegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69 Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10 In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32 Gothenburg: V. Hamngatan 11

Myrstedts Matthöma CARPETS - CURTAINS - TAPESTRIES KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM KUNGSGATAN 40 GÖTEBORG

BOOKS MAGAZINES—STATIONERY BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN Biblioteksgatan 12

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. MUNZGRABEN 6, 3-6 p. m. daily. *Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section*

MEYER-MULLER COMPANY LTD. BERNE ZURICH The House for Carpets and Linoleum

COAL GASOIL BENZINE MOTOR OIL J. WYSS & CO. A. G. Marktgasse 51 Tel. 27.181

Dachdecker und Maurergeschäft (Expert Roofing and Masonry) Kropf & Schüpbach Flurstrasse 38 Tel. 35.632 Flurstrasse 5 Tel. 33.002

ED. MEYER- V. BERGEN *Installation and Sale of Electric Requisites* Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

SEE NEXT PAGE

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

Cosy, Yala, Molli Hisco
are the best Underclothes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children
A Large Selection
AU BON MARCHE
Spitalgasse 3-7, Berne

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Geneva 28.445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

BADAN & CIE
(Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

BUISSON-PAISANT
9 Rue de la Confédération
TROUSSEAUX NOUVEAUTES
BONNETERIE
LARGEST FIRM FOR WHITE GOODS

CHARCUTERIE DE CHENE-BOURG
Mme. Vve. A. TRIBOLET
(A l'arrêt du Tram)
On porte a domicile Tel. 49.477
(PORK BUTCHER)

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T. S. F. Disques
Bruckner - Guignard
RUE D'ITALIE 4
COAL—COKE—WOOD
MAZOUT
PAUL MAGNIN
14-16 Rue du Léman Tel. 22.763

LAUSANNE

L'ORGUE ELECTRONIQUE à 2 ou 3 claviers et pédalier. Se construit à partir de 5 jeux. Ne demande que très peu de place.
Lower Prices Than Other Organs
Ask for prospectus and estimate, without obligation, from
FOETISCH Frères S. A. Lausanne.
Seul constructeur en Suisse

Installations sanitaires,
Serrurerie Appareillage
Sanitary Installations and Plumbing Work of all kinds
Mr. P. TRIBOLLET-GONTHIER
La Sallaz s/ Lausanne Tel. 26770

Ladies' Hairdressing
Permanent and Finger Waving
BRUNO ET RITTER
5 Rue Madeleine, 1st Floor Tel. 26.486

FISCHER'S MARKET
FISH, POULTRY, FOWL
Canned Goods
LOUVE 5 TEL. 22.136

EPICERIE FINE
"Melrose"
Chocolats, Biscuits, Conserves
G. CURCHOD, Place de la Gare
Tel. 32.807 *Service à domicile*
(GROCERIES)

WENGEN

Sporthaus MOLITOR
All Sports Equipment
Speciality, Standard Ski Shoes
Ready-Made Clothing, Knitted Garments

ZURICH

Confiserie Schurter
Founded 1870
Niederdorfstrasse 90
Zurich 1.
TEA ROOM
Finest Quality Swiss Chocolates
Crosse & Blackwell's Orange Marmalade
Huntley & Palmer's Biscuits

C. ZELLWEGER & Co.
RENNWEGTOR
ZÜRICH
Drapery, Novelties in
Woolen, Silk and Cotton

FORSTER & CO.
Theaterstrasse 12, b. Corso
CARPETS, LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furniture

Albrecht-Schlapfer & Co
Linthescherplatz 10 b/Pestalozzidenkma
Table-linen Bed-linen Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
COMPLETE TROUSSEAUX

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstown to Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street, Cape Town

SPORTS
ANDRÉ MARQUARD
Specialists in Tennis Equipment, Golf, etc.
2nd Floor
Markham's Bldgs. Phone 2-3648

HERBERT PENNY LTD.
Auctioneers and Estate Agents
Lennons Bldgs., 30 Adderley St.
TELEPHONE 2-6571

Madame Grace
American Corset Specialities
Room 4, 122 Adderley St., Cape Town

SEA POINT
ATLANTIC GARAGE
Rocklands Road, SEA POINT
Repairs of every description.
Petrol, oils, and all motor car accessories

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN (Continued)

Cleghorns
South Africa's
SMARTEST STORES!
Cape Town
Port Elizabeth
also Trading as
BLINMANS
in Johannesburg

At any of Cleghorns Stores you will find an amazing variety of Goods, and considering the high standard of quality the prices are exceedingly competitive—It's good if it's from Cleghorns.

Arrange to meet them in
CLEGHORNS CAFÉ

DURBAN

MAISON VOGLER
Ladies' Hairdressing, Beauty and Perfume Saloon
362 West Street Durban Phone 211

Hannah Court Eloff Street Johannesburg Phone 5767

Peach & Hatton, Ltd.
Furniture Manufacturers
and
Shop Fitters
Phone 995 537 West St.

OLDFIELD BROS. & CO.
Home Furnishers
313-315 West St. Phone 3299 Central

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH an IDEAL
At Your Service - Cheerily - Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
Provisions, Groceries and Household Requisites
209 Pine Street Phone Cen. 3055

Phone 2180
"STEVENS"
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlour
Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention—Satisfaction Guaranteed
Permanent Waving 30/-
Shop No. 4 "Durban Skyscraper" 330 West St.

For All Printing—Remember
PHONE 2482
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

GROCERS and GENERAL DEALERS
LOUDON BROS.
Prompt and Personal Services with Quick Delivery
48 Florida Road Phone Cen. 3007

WINTONS
The Men's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all men's apparel.
Moderately Priced
376 WEST ST. Phone 1932

GIVE YOUR MONTHLY GROCERY ORDER TO
Wakeling Bros. & Clarke Ltd.
Our Prices Are Bazaar Prices
472 West Street Phone 68

Phone 1574
Permanent Wave Specialists and Tinting Experts
Marcel's
Ladies' Hairdressers and Beauty Specialists
438 WEST STREET
(Opposite J. Orr & Co.)

"EMINGOLD"
HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR
Gives Lasting Satisfaction
Mills Hosiery Coy
CASTLE ARCADE - DURBAN

FISH .. POULTRY .. GAME
HARRY FRANCE
Stall 1 and 6. Borough Market
Telephones 674 and 181

LOWTHERS BREAD
76 ALICE STREET Phone 980

Daily Deliveries Town and Suburbs

Comber & Russell Limited
For All Sports and Rubber Goods
Tennis Rackets, Golf Clubs, Tennis and Golf Balls, Oilskin Clothing, Waterproof Sheeting, Rubber Boots and Gloves for Garden Use, etc.
83 FIELD ST. (Next to Advertiser Office)
Phone 23014 P. O. Box 1213

Drink and Use Only
The Model Dairy
PURE MILK
Phone 443

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Union of South Africa

DURBAN (Continued)

SHORT & McDONALD
Builders—Carpenters—Plasterers
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting
ESTIMATES GIVEN
Phone 2017 256 Stamford Hill Road

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

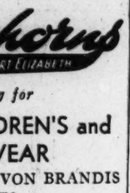
JOHANNESBURG

For Quality *For Value*

Cleghorns
CAPE TOWN PORT ELIZABETH
Everything for
LADIES', CHILDREN'S and MEN'S WEAR
ELOFF, KERK, and VON BRANDIS STREETS
JOHANNESBURG.

MAPPIN & WEBB
(SOUTH AFRICA) LIMITED
Gem Specialists
Catalogue free on application
27 Plein Street, J'BURG

Ward & Salmons
For Value in
Men's Wear
Boys' Wear
Sports Goods
Footwear, Bags and Trunks
Cor. ELOFF and PRESIDENT STS.
P. O. Box 1036 Phone 7491/3
Also at
KRUGERSDORP, GERMISTON and BENONI

Geen & Richards
JOHANNESBURG'S LARGEST FURNITURE STORES
126 MARKET STREET
for
BEDROOM SUITES
OFFICE FURNITURE
CARPETS AND RUGS
LINOLEUMS
FURNISHING FABRICS
VI-SPRING MATTRESSES
GRUNOW RADIO


Fanny Farmer's Tea Room
High Class Confectioners
Wedding Cakes and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Finest ingredients and no substitutes used
Box 6818 Phone C 2142/3
96 Pritchard Street

"Fanny"

The House of Quality
Thrupp & Co
Grocers and Provision Merchants
PRITCHARD STREET

Jno. W. Quinn & Co.
LIMITED
BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS and CATERERS
Vans deliver daily to all Suburbs
May we have the pleasure of serving you?
PHONES 22 4911 and 22 4912

ADIE & CO.
Ladies' Outfitters
Specializing in Outsizes
CORNER JEPPE and JOUBERT STS.

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: F. Stolp; G. Van Digglen and I. Perrow.
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO. (PTY.) LTD.
Battery Charging and Car Electrical Repairs
22 Albert Street Phone 33/1900
Tel. Add Smithbat

THE CITY DAIRY
(Under the personal supervision of W. J. Mons)
37 Plein St. cor. Wanderers St.
For Milk, Cream, New Laid Eggs, Honey and Cheese
Branch at
BEDFORD AND YEOVILLE DAIRY
BEDFORD ROAD, YEOVILLE

G. M. HORNE
(Pty) Ltd.
PRINTERS
61 Simmonds Street

Masterson & Co.
GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
Cor. Main and Browning Streets
PHONE 24 2348 JEPPESTOWN

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

Paterson's
TEA LOUNGE
Specialise in
Fruit, Salad, Fish, Meat and Sandwich Luncheons
Royal Arcade, Pritchard Street

PIETERMARITZBURG

Mackay Bros. & McMahon Limited
MUSIC, PIANOS
Atwater Kent
Radio and Refrigerators
180 Church Street Phone 2570

MARIE HORROCKS
Millinery Specialists
185 Church Street Phone 2918

ALF SCHROENN
Repair Specialists
NIGHT AND DAY SERVICE
195 Commercial Road Phone 3895

CO-OPERATION—IT PAYS
SHOP at The **CO-OP**
THE STORE WITH AN IDEAL
24 Well Equipped Departments At Your Service
EVERYTHING FOR EVERYBODY
138 Church Street Phones 3335 and 3554
Branch Store at Estcourt

PORT ELIZABETH

FOR FIRE, MOTOR, MARINE and every class of **INSURANCE**
LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
Netherlands Bank Buildings, Main Street, Port Elizabeth.
Bloemfontein Box 583, East London Box 62 Pretoria Box 887
The Northern Assurance Company Limited

PRETORIA

B. C. B. STORES (Pty.) Ltd.
For Quality Goods at Keener Cash Prices
DRAPERY FANCY
HABERDASHERY
HOSIERY, NECKWEAR
SOFT FURNISHINGS
STATIONERY, CHINA
TOILET REQUISITES
CONFECTIONERY
SHOWROOM, MILLINERY
UNDERCLOTHING
MEN'S OUTFITTING
HARDWARE
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
Shop Where Everybody Shops

Do Ye Ken?
Solomon & McGlashan
CHURCH STREET
'Tis the right spot for all high class footwear. Specialists in Children's Boots and Shoes

Eves
Millinery and Gowns
234 Church St.
Central
Phone 2395

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
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310 GEORGE ST., 3RD FLOOR
B. W. 5074, 9 to 6 daily except Saturday
Look for Sydney display advertisements in the news section.

Gourlay Bros.
LIMITED
Furniture Warehousemen Removalists and Storage Specialists
Estimates supplied for furnishing cottage or mansion
MILLER STREET
NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. W.

SHIRLEY SHOES
of Quality and Value
Bedggood Shoes Stocked
Corner Pitt and Market St.
OPPOSITE FARMERS

CARPET CLEANING
BEATING SHAMPOOING
10% Reduction to Monitor Readers
G. C. Singleton & Co.
Melb. F. 5619 Syd. B. 3788

Commercial Union
Assurance Company Ltd.
OF LONDON
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
J. W. Anderson, Branch Manager
Pitt and Hunter Streets, Sydney

Typing, Multigraphing, Duplicating
Quick, Expert Service
MISS BETTY FRENCH
Bull's Chambers, Third Floor
28 Martin Place BW6268

GORDON BAKERY
F. SCHMEISING
trading as
J. CURRAN
BEST SERVICE, HIGHEST QUALITY BREAD, 10 PRIZES GAINED
Carts deliver from Turramurra to Chatswood—Phone: J. X. 1991

NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

ANTHONY HORDERNS'
FOR EVERYTHING AT THEIR FAMOUS LOW PRICES

"The Senior Store," Sydney

Australia's Finest Store!

DAVID JONES
Australia's most modern Department Store — the Store that serves over 4 million people annually and in whose Restaurants almost 1½ million people are served with Lunch or Morning or Afternoon Tea each year.
SYDNEY CASTLEREAGH, ELIZABETH or MARKET STS.

Max Factor's
COSMETICS
Fred. C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE SYDNEY

"Sydney's Specialty Hardware Stores"
NOCK & KIRBY'S
417-421 also 188-194a George St. Sydney

L. M. Oldfield
Trained Corsetiere
Individual Corsetry
102a Hunter Street
A corset for every figure
Phone B. 5260

Poullars'
Australia's largest and best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners
116 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

MOFFATS PRINTERY
258 GEORGE ST. SYDNEY. TELEPHONE B 4307
QUALITY PRODUCTION

EDWARD FAY Ltd.
SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office, Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, George Street, opp. Regent, George Street West, Broadway, Newtown and Parramatta

A. E. RICHARDS
17a Pitt Street, Sydney
Near Quay Ph. B4661
PRINTER, ETC.

OPTICIANS
Fairfax & Roberts Ltd.
23/25 Hunter Street, Sydney
E. Gardiner, Optometrist
OPTOMETRISTS

HAIRDRESSER
MADAME CHRISTINE
Beauty Specialist
CHARM OF HOLLYWOOD PRODUCTS
Ninth Floor, State Shopping Block
MARKET STREET M. A. 5241

F. S. Burford & Son
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
CUT GLASS
OTHER GIFTS
Watch and Jewellery Repair Service
112 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY
Near David Jones Phone M. A. 4928
Established 1887

W. NICHOLSON
Tailor
and COSTUME MAKER
Ground Floor: Ocean House
34 Martin Place
Tel. B2262

PALING'S
Australia's Most Famous House for
PLAYER-PIANOS
PIANOS — ORGANS
Supplied on Easy Terms
Ask for Particulars
Efficient Tuning Staff Always Available
Prices Moderate
338 GEORGE ST., SYDNEY

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

The HOOVER
It Beats As It Sweeps As It Cleans
Authorized Distributors in All States

JOHN S. DRYSDALE
State Building, Market Street
SYDNEY, N. S. W.
Sole Australian Agent

HORDERN BROTHERS.
GENERAL DRAPERS.
FURNISHERS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters. etc.
Visit our Delightful
FLORENTINE RESTAURANT
PITT & GEORGE STS. SYDNEY

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

FINNEYS
Invite You!
TO "CHARGE IT"
Finney's invite you to open a monthly charge account—a convenience every person of responsibility may use to great advantage. Call or write to our Credit Manager, Third Floor, who will be very pleased to establish your account.
To FINNEY ISLES & CO. Ltd.
Box 143B G.P.O. Brisbane
I hereby make application for an account in my name under your Company's recognised terms, viz.: Payment Thirty days from date of statement.
Name in Full.....
Address .....
FINNEY ISLES & CO LTD

V. C. STORES
CASH and CARRY
Head Office and Store, NEWSTEAD
Ann St., Valley—Oxford St., Bulimba—Terminus, Clayfield—Sandgate Road, Nundah—Five Ways, Grange—Cor. Chalk St. and Lutwyche Road, Lutwyche—Sandgate Central—Pier Avenue, Sandgate.
FREE DELIVERY ALL BRANCHES

O. E. DAHL
Painter and Paperhanger
Kedron Brook Road, Wilston
Phone M7135
ESTIMATES FREE

TASMANIA

HOBART

Visitors to Hobart—
Mather's
DEPARTMENT STORE
Men's and Women's Apparel
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Salon
Gifts and Stationery LIVERPOOL ST.

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Block 'B' Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section

MILLIGAN MOTORS Pty. Ltd.
13 BARKLY ST. ST. KILDA
"At the Junction"
AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS
Petrol, Etc. Tel. Win. 2777

HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES PTY. LTD.
THRIF-T-SERVICE
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VICTORIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

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SEED AND PLANT MERCHANTS
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Nurseries, HAMPTON ST., BRIGHTON

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

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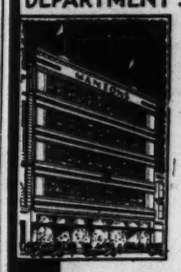
NEW DRAPERY DEPARTMENT STORE

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Our Speciality:
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Near Martin Street
Ring X4440 for Efficient Service and Delivery
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GOOD QUALITY
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is to be depended on
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LOW PRICES
HELPFUL SERVICE
GLOUCESTER ST CH. CH.

G. W. BENNETT
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Noted for Quality and Value
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Shoe Specialist
188 Manchester Street, Christchurch
(Next Civic Theatre)
TELEPHONE 32-930 ESTIMATES GIVEN

F. R. KING
REGISTERED PLUMBER
14 Athelston Street, Spreydon
Jobbing Work a Specialty

BY IGNORANCE is pride increased; those most assume who know the least.—GAY.

Daily Features

THERE is nothing so strong and safe, in any emergency in life, as the simple truth.—DICKENS.

Monitor Movie Guide

Jane Withers in Juvenile Fun As Immigrant Orphan in 'Paddy O'Day'

By E. C. S.

Anything Goes (Paramount)—Stage musical done as a Bing Crosby vehicle, with Ethel Merman's songs and antics by Charles Ruggles as a voyager without passports who is trailed by detectives. Cole Porter's tunes. Arthur Treacher.

Exclusive Story (Metro)—Veers away from the point whenever it looks as if this "dramatic exposé" would tell who is behind the racketeers. Confused melodrama about municipal graft, the policy racket and profiteering in island revolutions, three good stories rolled into one that isn't so good. Stuart Erwin shines as a genial reporter. Franchot Tone, Madge Evans, Raymond Hatton.

Jane Withers

Forced Landing (Republic)—Far-fetched coincidences get the crooks aboard the same airplane. Forced-draft murder melodrama, with a good cast including Onslow Stevens, Esther Ralston, Sidney Blackmer, Eddie Nugent.

Freshman Love (Warner)—Who will win the race and the girl? Frank McHugh as the college coach who must transform bookworms into a champion crew. Patricia Ellis, George E. Stone.

King of Burlesque (20th-Fox)—Formula back-stage musical with Warner Baxter as the manager who doesn't discover that his leading lady is interested in him until the show is almost over. She finances his comeback after, his inamorata, the socialite, leaves him flat. Chief merits: Snappy dialogue and Jack Oakie's humor as manager's factotum from Missouri. Alice Faye, Gregory Ratoff, Mona Barrie.

The Lady Consents (Radio)—Ann Harding as a wife who consents to a trial divorce and then maneuvers to get her ex-husband back. Herbert Marshall, Edward Ellis, Margaret Lindsay.

The Leavenworth Case (Republic)—Trick murder play, not very bright. Villain trains monkey to do his dirty work. Donald Cook, Erin O'Brien Moore, Norman Foster.

The Melody Lingers On (United Artists)—A mother goes through many suffering years while she watches her son become a great singer, unable to tell him who she is. Josephine Hutchinson, George Houston, John Halliday, Helen Westley.

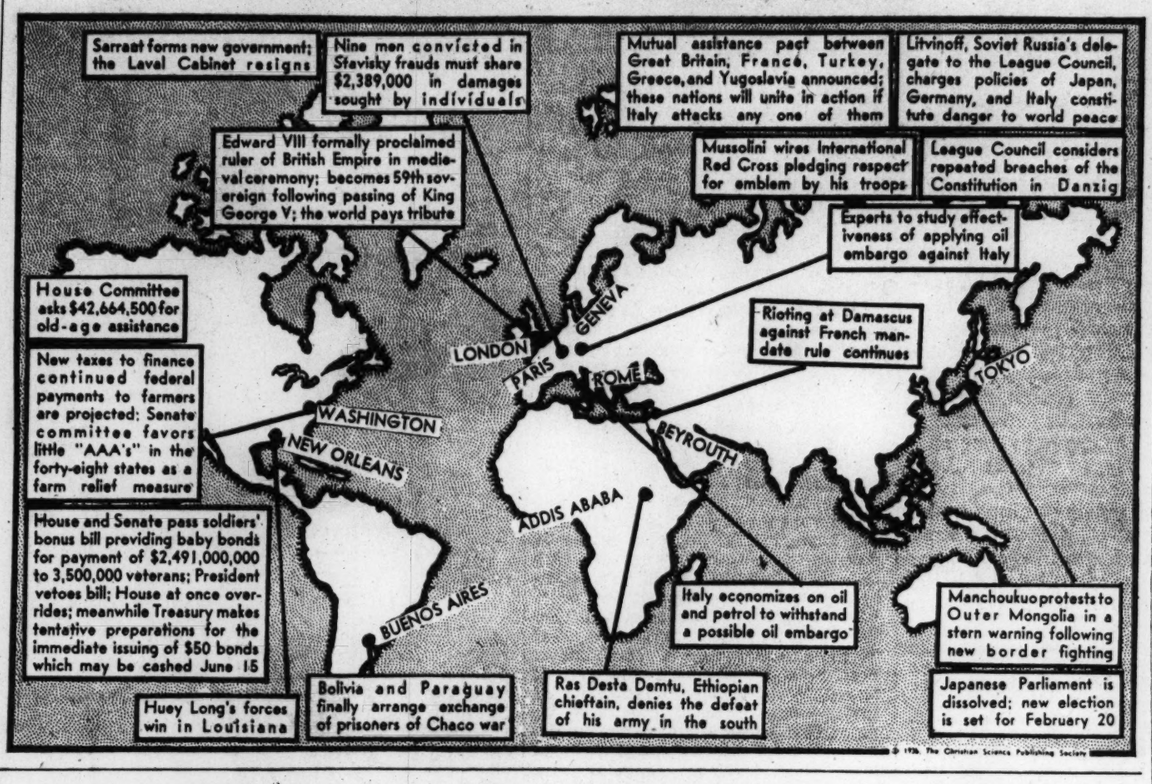
The Murder of Dr. Harrigan (First National)—It was somebody's idea of fun to choose a hospital as the scene of this whodunnit, with the patients upset by the doings. Ricardo Cortez, Kay Linaker.

Paddy O'Day (20th-Fox)—Jane Withers romps, sings and dances as an Irish immigrant orphan who finds a home in America, with the aid of a friendly Russian, George Givot. Pinky Tomlin, Jane Darwell.

Strike Me Pink (United Artists)—Eddie Cantor as a timid tailor who learns from a book how to dominate any situation as manager of an amusement park and is victor over the racketeers after a long chase on a roller coaster in the Harold Lloyd manner. The musical comedy decorations include Ethel Merman in a characteristic "torch" number. Sally Eilers, Jack LaRue, Brian Donlevy.

(This guide printed Saturdays.)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Sarraut forms new government; the Laval Cabinet resigns
Nine men convicted in Stavisky frauds must share $2,389,000 in damages sought by individuals
Mutual assistance pact between Great Britain, France, Turkey, Greece, and Yugoslavia announced; these nations will unite in action if Italy attacks any one of them
Litvinoff, Soviet Russia's delegate to the League Council, charges policies of Japan, Germany, and Italy constitute danger to world peace
Edward VIII formally proclaimed ruler of British Empire in mediaeval ceremony; becomes 59th sovereign following passing of King George V; the world pays tribute
Mussolini wires International Red Cross pledging respect for emblem by his troops
League Council considers repeated breaches of the Constitution in Danzig
Experts to study effectiveness of applying oil embargo against Italy
House Committee asks $42,664,500 for old-age assistance
LONDON
GENEVA
PARIS
Rioting at Damascus against French mandate rule continues
New taxes to finance continued federal payments to farmers are projected; Senate committee favors little "AAA's" in the forty-eight states as a farm relief measure
ROME
TOKYO
WASHINGTON
NEW ORLEANS
BEYROUTH
ADDIS ABABA
House and Senate pass soldiers' bonus bill providing baby bonds for payment of $2,491,000,000 to 3,500,000 veterans; President vetoes bill; House at once overrides; meanwhile Treasury makes tentative preparations for the immediate issuing of $50 bonds which may be cashed June 15
BUENOS AIRES
Italy economizes on oil and petrol to withstand a possible oil embargo
Manchoukuo protests to Outer Mongolia in a stern warning following new border fighting
Huey Long's forces win in Louisiana
Bolivia and Paraguay finally arrange exchange of prisoners of Chaco war
Ras Desta Demtu, Ethiopian chieftain, denies the defeat of his army in the south
Japanese Parliament is dissolved; new election is set for February 20
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A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Absorption—The *s* is sounded like *s*, not like *z*.

Apocalypse—*A-pok'-a-lips* (each *a* as in *sofa*, *o* and *i* short).

This word is the English form of the Greek *apokalypsis*, "an unveiling, uncovering," a word which in the Greek is used in the first verse of the first chapter of Revelation, and which is accepted as the name of the last book of the New Testament in the Greek, Latin, and Rheims versions. The meaning of the word is explained by the roots, *apo*, "off, from," and *kalyptein*, "to cover"—the two suggesting an uncovering or revealing.

Interestingly enough, *apokalypsis* occurs in several other places in the New Testament, but is variously rendered. For example, it is translated as "manifestation" in Romans 8:19 ("manifestation of the sons of God"); as "coming" in I Cor. 1:7 ("waiting for the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ"), and as "appearing" in I Peter 1:7 ("at the appearing of Jesus Christ").

Apocalyptic writing had its early development among the Jews during the two centuries before the Christian Era. Daniel, for example, is an apocalypse. Apocalypses were written when men were troubled—when the promises of good seemed unfulfilled. They told of coming deliverance; and in this they differed from the prophecies, which usually warned of the need for repentance. Strange and mysterious figures are seen in apocalyptic writing; sometimes they are shaped to represent persons or events of the time.

Cement—Whether as noun, verb, or adjective, this word is always sounded *se-ment'* (first *e* as in create, second short).

Cilicia—*Sih-lish'-ih-a* (each *i* short, *a* as in *sofa*).

Corporeal, incorporeal—The first *o* in each is circumflex as in *orb*; the second, in the accented syllable, is long.

Ephesians—Preferably *E-fe'-zhanz* (first *e* as in create, second more sustained as in *key*, *a* clipped-short).

Expiate—*Eks'-pih-ate* (*e* and *i* short, *a* long).

If a person expiates wrongdoing, he makes complete satisfaction for it; he extinguishes the guilt by sufferance of penalty or some equivalent. The word is derived from the Latin *expiare*, "to atone for fully," compounded of *ex*, "fully," and *piare*, "to propitiate."

When "expiate" made its first appearance in English, it was frequently used in the sense of "to purify with sacred rites"; but this meaning is quite obsolete now, for we recognize that it is impossible to make full atonement for a wrong by a mere rite or ritual.

Gamaliel—Preferably *Ga-may'-lih-el* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second long, *i* short, *e* clipped-short).

Height—*Hite*, with no trace of a final *th*.

Impartial—*Im-par'-shal* (*i* short, first *a* as in *arm*, second clipped-short).

He who is partial (from the Latin *pars*, "a part") is inclined to favor one party in a cause, one member of a group, one side of a question. He is predisposed, biased. But when we add the Latin negative prefix *im*, we exactly reverse these qualities. He who is impartial, then, treats all alike, is absolutely unbiased, and favors no one more than another.

"Fair" implies the elimination of injustice; "unbiased" strongly emphasizes the absence of prejudice or prepossession; "disinterested" denotes freedom from any personal interest in a question. "Impartial," however, stresses more the other side; it suggests that there is a complete absence of favor for one over another, as, "The father was impartial toward all his children," or, "The impartial sun shed its light for all."

Meet—This word should be a constant reminder to us to move forward if we expect to find good. For example, no one is met by standing still, much less by moving backward. The verb "meet" implies reciprocal action on the part of both agencies which come together. This thought of meeting is well illustrated in the following: "Behold, I stand at the door and knock: if any man hear my voice, *and open the door*, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me" (Rev. 3:20—the italics are ours).

Perfected—Preferably *pur-fek'-ted*.

Propagate—The *o* is short as in propaganda.

Salutary—*Sal'-u-ter-y* (*a* short, *u* as in *unite*, *e* short; secondary emphasis on third syllable. There is in some sections of the English-speaking world a tendency to slight the penult (next to last syllable); but this has never won serious consideration in the better-known lexicons.

The word comes to us through the French *salutaire*, "healthful," from the Latin *salus*, "health." Incidentally, *salus* is closely allied to *saluus*, "sound, in good health," from which we derive our "safe."

Brevities

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: An editor plays fair. When he prints a letter that calls him an ignoramus, he always corrects the spelling and punctuation.

El Paso World News: Mr. Hoover is tossing stones in the relaxed, carefree manner of one who lives in an all-safety-glass house.

Memory Value

ADVERTISING—successful advertising—is a matter of accumulated mental impressions . . . *memory value*.

The late P. T. Barnum used to say, "When an advertisement first appears, a man does not see it; the second time, he notices it; the third time, he reads it; the fourth time, he thinks about it; the fifth time, he talks about it to his wife; the sixth and seventh time he is getting ready to purchase."

Now while a lot of advertising men will not agree with P. T. literally, the fact remains that the success of advertising depends on getting itself read and how it impresses itself on the mental consciousness of the reader.

Trouble with most people who spend money for advertising, they overestimate the number of people who will read it and who will be impressed by it and who are logical buyers at that time.

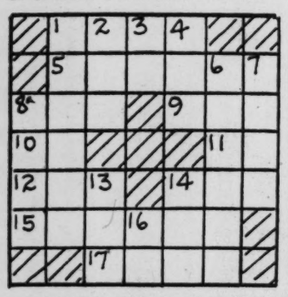
We are too prone to judge people by our own standards . . . of course, we read our own advertisement . . . and because we read it, we get the idea that everyone else will read it.

Also, we read into the advertisement the things we have left out . . . the things about our goods or product that we should have said as well as the things we did say.

The first aim of an advertisement is to get enough people to read it; the second, is to understand it; and the third is to remember it.

Keep that in mind: to be read, to be understood, and to be remembered. An advertisement devoid of "memory value" is bound to be a failure.—*Whitsitt Imprint.*

Crossword Puzzle No. 190



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Goddess of discord
5. Floating
8. Rule of action
9. Beverage
10. Morindin dye
11. Like
12. Roman highway
14. Boat
15. To cite in proof
17. Mimicked

Down

1. Benthonic plant
2. Uncooked
3. Pronoun
4. Reposed
6. Approached
7. Burden
8. Melted rock
13. Girl's name
14. Unit
16. Above

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Trouser Pockets

DOUBLE - STITCHED trouser pockets of sturdy cloth, ready to set in, would find a ready sale at almost every home. The originals, especially in work pants, usually wear out during the first weeks of service, and the average housewife is not accustomed to making new ones. It is a simple task for the experienced seamstress, thus allowing the pockets to be sold reasonably. She might even offer to put them in for a slight fee.—Mrs. M. McC. F.

What They Say

Like Children

"The people of a country are like schoolchildren; they do not fully understand their teachers, but they know whether or not they are sincere."—*T. S. Stribling.*

The Path of Literature

"All literature should lead us to truth, without which we are as blind men."—*Francis Talbot.*

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Daily Anecdote

Bricks as Well as Bouquets

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

PETER the Great directed a monk to translate Baron von Pufendorf's "Introduction to the Knowledge of the States of Europe" from German into Russian. When the translation was placed in the Emperor's hands, he glanced through the sheets, then turned indignantly to the monk.

"What did I order you to do?" he thundered. "Is this a translation?" Referring to the original copy, the Emperor pointed out a paragraph where the author had written with much bitterness of Russia and its people. No reference to this paragraph appeared in the translation.

"Go instantly," commanded Peter, "and execute my orders rigidly. It is not to flatter my subjects that I have this book translated and printed, but to instruct and reform them."

In Lighter Vein

Defined

The identity of the young lady is withheld, but the memory of her answer lingers on with the instructor conducting a natural science course at a local high school. One of the requirements in the written quiz was, "Define a bolt and nut and explain the difference, if any." The girl wrote:

"A bolt is a thing like a stick of hard metal such as iron with a square bunch on one end and a lot of scratching wound around the other end. A nut is similar to the bolt only just the opposite being a hole in a little chunk of iron sawed off short, with wrinkles around the inside of the hole."

The startled professor marked that one with a large "A."—*Montreal Star.*

Fifty-Fifty

Spender: "I asked you for a loan of $20. This is only ten."

Lender: "I know it is, but that's the fairest way—you lose ten and I lose ten."—*Boston Transcript.*

Consistent at Least

"Sir!" stormed the parson, stamping into the editor's sanctum, "your compositors are grossly incompetent!"

"Indeed," returned the editor, mildly. "What have they done?"

"Why," came the reply, "in your report on my sermon, the word 'reverend' occurs 14 times, and each time they have misprinted it 'neverend.'"—*Montreal Star.*

Remedy

A lady was once lamenting the ill-fortune which seemed to attend her affairs; when a friend, wishing to console her, bade her "look upon the bright side."

"Oh," she cried, "there seems to be no bright side!"

"Then polish up the dark side!" was the reply.

Even

"Mrs. Jones, I'm so sorry I forgot your party the other day."

"Oh, weren't you there?"

—Humorist

Employer: "Mr. Biffin! What's the meaning of this tomfoolery?"

Faithful Clerk (victim of his fancy dress): "Sir, all the years I've been with you I have not been absent for a single day, and, not wishing to spoil my record, I have arrived this morning to ask for an hour's leave of absence to visit the blacksmith."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bath, N. Y.

THE desire to give to those less fortunate than himself is exemplified in the following account:

A young man who was listed as suffering from a paralyzed leg and arm, felt he could do some work around the grounds of the Veterans Hospital; but whenever he offered himself, he was refused a chance to prove he was able.

One day during visitors' hours he asked one of the visitors if there wasn't an elderly couple in the village who needed some work done, but who could not afford to pay for it. Such an opportunity soon presented itself. He had worked only a day and a half when he was called to the office of the hospital and was given work with pay.

This work has proved to be permanent. His physical condition is improving daily; and from the last reports he is a busy and happy man.

True Self

THE noblest thing you ever did, the noblest emotion you ever felt, the deepest and most self-sacrificing love ever in your soul, that is your true self still, through all the baser life into which you have fallen.—*Phillips Brooks.*

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions addressed to this department will be answered by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Law Simplified."

Substitute

Question: A bylaw reads: "A Reader shall not serve in any other official capacity during his or her term of office." Would this apply also to a substitute? In other words, if a board member or chairman of a committee were selected as substitute for a period of three months, would such a person have to resign the former position?

Answer: While a substitute is not actually the officer, he does occupy the office. He not only is vested with all the powers and duties of the office but to him apply all the restrictions upon it. However, the wording of the bylaw does not technically make it compulsory for one appointed substitute Reader to resign his other office. He should not, however, serve in the other capacity.

If, without detriment to the activities of the group, such a person could be relieved or excused from his regular duties during his term as substitute Reader, that would seem sufficient. Length of the term as substitute, and length of time still to serve in the regular position, would both be factors in determining the advisability of resignation.

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BEATLE

Old Testament

No. 56

E. From Saul to the Captivities (continued).

III. The Divided Monarchy (con.) Judah (con.)

Amaziah

Ninth king of Judah; 25 years of age when he began to reign, in the second year of Joash, king of Israel; reigned 29 years; son of Joash and Jehoaddan of Jerusalem. II Ki. 14:1-2; II Chr. 25:1

Character: Did that which was right, but worshiped the gods of Edom, II Ki. 14:3; II Chr. 25:2

Events: Slayed his father's murderers, II Ki. 14:5-6; II Chr. 25:3-4

Conquers Edom, II Ki. 14:7; II Chr. 25:5-12

Defeated by Jehoash, king of Israel, II Ki. 14:8-9, 11, 13, 15, 17

Assassinated by his servants in Jerusalem, II Ki. 14:17-20; II Chr. 25:27

Succeeded by his son, Azariah (Uzziah), II Ki. 14:21

Uzziah (also called Azariah)

Tenth king of Judah; began to reign at the age of 16, in the 27th year of Jeroboam, king of Israel; reigned 52 years in Jerusalem; son of Amaziah, king of Judah, and Jecholiah, II Ki. 15:1-2; II Chr. 26:1-3

Character: Did that which was right, II Ki. 15:3; II Chr. 26:4-5

Events: Successful in war; his works and fame, II Chr. 26:6-15

Intruded into the priest's office (to burn incense on the altar of God); his punishment—leprosy until his death, II Ki. 15:5; II Chr. 26:16-21

Died: succeeded by his son Jotham, II Ki. 15:7; II Chr. 26:23

Prophets Isaiah, Joel and Amos during this reign.

(To Be Continued Daily)

For the Scrapbook

Good Thoughts

Good thoughts are blessed guests, and should be heartily welcomed, well fed, and much sought after. Like rose leaves, they give out a sweet smell if laid up in the jar of memory.—*Spurgeon.*

Terseness

The wise men of old have sent most of their morality down the stream of time in the light skiff of apothegm or epigram.—*E. P. Whipple.*

Quotation

Quotation is the highest compliment you can pay to an author.—*Johnson.*

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Lo, the Poor Actor*

By LE PELLEY

SINCE TEACHER FIRED ME OFF THE JOB OF CURTAIN PULLING, SHE LET ME WORK THE SPOT LIGHTS !
THAT'S FINE—
BUT THEN SHE FIRED ME OFF THAT JOB
TSK TSK.
I ALSO LOST MY JOB AS SCENE-SHIFTER
WELL, WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ?
AH—TEACHER SAID THERE WAS ONE MORE CHANCE— SHE SAID I STILL MIGHT BE ABLE TO BE AN ACTOR—

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*He Has to Do His Part*

By CARMACK

There's one angle about this toy box of mine that isn't so good-
I seem to have to listen to a lot of lectures from the Boss—
And Sarah about always taking my playthings back to the toy box when I finish playing with them—
Of course I'll have to admit that they say some nice things about me when they see me doing it without being told—
Carmack

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Unchecked and Unbalanced

THE House of Representatives has overriden President Roosevelt's bonus veto with indecent haste. The required two-thirds vote is apparently on tap in the Senate to complete the pay-off. And the Supreme Court cannot declare the bonus unconstitutional although it represents the very epitome of that "factionalism," that government by special interest blocs, which the framers of the Constitution sought to prevent by their system of checks and balances.

America has never gone farther in the direction of irresponsible government. Mr. Roosevelt declared at inauguration that he was going to avoid the curse of many liberal governments—loose finances. He started well with the Economy Act, which not only cut practically one fourth off the regular federal expenditures but seemed to prove the Administration's purpose and power to defy bloc pressures for handouts which would upset the budget. But then came the demands for federal relief and for spending to promote recovery. Some of this was unavoidable. Much of it was fairly well administered. Most of it was politically popular. And all of it tended to destroy the tight rein on finances which every government must sooner or later use.

The President in his budget messages last year and this year and in his bonus veto last May declared that Congress should not enact legislation requiring additional expenses without imposing the taxes needed to cover them. In his present veto he pungently refers Congress to "every word" of the very strong message he read in person when he last rejected the bonus. He further points out that the new bonus is even more expensive than the one he vetoed eight months ago. And he declares his "convictions are as impelling today as they were then." We may assume that he feels just as imperatively now as then that Congress should provide the taxes to take care of the payments.

The President's record is clear. He has not failed to stand up against the bonus bloc. He has affirmed and reaffirmed sound policy. But has he done all he could? Last summer it was apparent that White House influence was vigorously used to make sure that the veto would be sustained in the Senate. Administration leaders were called to the White House. And observers watching the Senate just before the vote saw evidences that promises or pressures were being used to keep enough Administration supporters in line to insure defeat for the bonus. Perhaps similar tactics were impracticable this year; but apparently they were not attempted.

Technically Congress must take the blame for unbalancing the budget still farther. But can the President escape the consequences? Rightly or wrongly he is held ultimately responsible for his Administration. Should the new farm bill add $500,000,000 on the red side of the budget and another relief appropriation two or three billion more, the bonus bill will bring the year's deficit to between five and seven billion. This newspaper has not made a fetish of year-to-year budget balancing. It has felt that in the emergency some extra governmental spending could be borne and would be balanced by extra tax receipts and debt payments when national income rises.

We do not wish to be alarmist now. But unless the Government soon proves its ability to withstand special interest blocs and actually control the budget, Americans are in for plenty of trouble. Not only will federal credit be imperiled; the whole American system of government will be in danger. Checks and balances have a financial as well as a political meaning. And at present the Government of the United States appears in foundational fiscal policies to have neither checks nor balances.

Laughing Off Labels

AMERICA'S system of checking hats and coats does not obtain in cloakrooms of many European hostelries. "Buttons" in charge, however, has a system of his own, and rarely hands out the wrong garments. It is related that a prominent visitor from overseas went in some haste to retrieve his top hat at a café in Budapest. In the corridor a bit of paper fluttered from his hatband. Pausing to decipher the legend upon the slip, the guest read the Hungarian equivalent of "Gloomy Gus."

Vastly amused, he later and stealthily examined other hats to find in each some such distinguishing designation as "Always Late," "Stuffed Shirt," "Kind Face," "Little Tip," and so on.

Disclosing the system to his wife, it was found that a similar system prevailed in the ladies' cloakroom—only here the aids to memory were in general more complimentary in tone, such as "Dimples," "Redhead," "Charming." Thus both men and women diners able to recover tiny hidden labels might learn the esteem in which they were held by servitors of the establishment.

But, how accurate and informing are labels, anyway? Indications in this case, at least, are that "Gloomy Gus" was really a fun-loving and genial chap. And who shall say that even "Small Tip" might not be an open-handed philanthropist not yet fully recovered from the depression? In short, our guess is that in Budapest or in Boston, tags as applied to human beings are apt to be deceitful gadgets; and that for getting reliable portraits of our fellowmen, time exposures are a lot better than snapshots.

The One Lever

MODIFICATION of the new farm relief bill in the senate agriculture committee emphasizes the narrow limits within which the United States Government can constitutionally exert an influence for uniformity in state legislation.

Direct payments to farmers for soil conservation activities—which would inevitably affect the amount of their crop production—are proposed only temporarily, and the permanent legislation is designed to follow the lines of federal subsidies to states for soil conservation and control programs state by state. This is what has come to be known as the grant-in-aid method. It began with the federal land-grant colleges in the various states, and became most solidly grounded in the system of federal-aid highways. Since then it has been applied to encouragement of vocational education and is the basis of old-age pensions in the new Social Security Act.

Efforts to cope with what some people believed were becoming national problems have been made in at least two other directions but without avail. Attempts to stretch the interstate commerce power to support the establishment of national labor standards were held unconstitutional around 1900 in a railroad case and again on a much broader scale in the NRA decision. When resort was made to the taxing power the Supreme Court marked out limitations there in the child labor case and now most recently in the voiding of the AAA.

The result is to leave the grant-in-aid plan as apparently about the only method by which Congress can grapple with such questions as national standards for labor and national planning for agriculture. There is also the tax-remission method used in the case of inheritance taxes and prospectively in the pay-roll taxes for unemployment compensation—the Government imposing a tax but letting the state collect and retain the greater part of it under certain conditions.

In effect, however, this is only a variant of the federal aid system. Either amounts to buying the co-operation of the state by offering a treasury plum which its sisters will take whether it does or not. One may wonder whether this is the adequate and best way of achieving the greater unity and uniformity toward which America seems in the course of generations to be tending.

Peace Is Positive

WHEN the civilized nations of the world signed the Kellogg Pact, they renounced war as an instrument of national policy. It would seem that the time is now coming when they will have to renounce the fear of war as the basis or motive for national policy. The speech made by Sir Samuel Hoare in the British House of Commons when resigning his post as Foreign Secretary made it evident that it was just this fear of war that had impelled his agreement with Premier Laval in drawing up peace proposals which, as soon as they became known, were declared by public opinion all over the world to be unworthy of consideration.

The fear of which the British Minister spoke did not originate with him. For years the statesmen of different countries have harped, some more loudly than others, on the note of "security." Yet that word is but the name which is written on the outside of the shield the inner side of which is labeled "fear."

For, after all, what has "security" meant in international relations? It has signified the degree of reliance placed by a Government on its battleships, airplanes, guns—and on the masses of men needed to operate them—in a word, on physical strength as a defense against some unspecified enemy. And those governments which have thought themselves lacking in any of these factors have sought to fill the gap by contracting "security pacts," "nonaggressive alliances," or even unpublished "understandings" with countries on whose aid they believed they might rely in an emergency. They have frequently seemed to prefer those methods to the more open and more honorable engagements implied by adhesion to the Covenant of the League of Nations.

It was the fear of damage to this supposed security that for a time led the French and British Governments away from the true path to security, which can be attained only by holding fast to principles of law and justice embodied in a collective system. The proposals which they presented to the world to stop war in Africa would never have achieved lasting peace, for they were palpably unjust.

The British people, however, united with public opinion throughout the world, and the British Government consequently united with the remainder of the Council of the League of Nations, in refusing to cry "Peace, peace, when there is no peace." Nations must at last recognize that peace is a positive thing which cannot be built on the shifting sands of a negative fear of war. Are they now ready to labor in the erection of an enduring structure of which the foundation shall be justice and the pinnacle true security—freedom from fear?

Sky Gypsy

Book News of the Day

CLAUDIA CRANSTON searched for the beating tom-toms of voodooism in the interior of Haiti, she shot an alligator 1000 miles up the Amazon, and she trudged about the ancient walls of Cuzco, the Inca capital high in the Peruvian Andes. All of which, with the spontaneity and naïveté which characterize her writings, she has set down in SKY GYPSY (Philadelphia: Lippincott. $2.50).

Miss Cranston knows how to advertise places and things—she once was copy writer for a Fifth Avenue department store. She knows how to introduce suspense and the lure of the unexpected—in her off hours she writes mystery tales. She knows how to travel light—in her prejudices that is, if not in her baggage. All of which has contributed to her present career, which is that of travel writer for a woman's magazine.

When she set off to fly by Pan American Airways 25,000 miles around South America, Miss Cranston was not sure that she would like getting up as early as airplanes start in the southern hemisphere. In fact, she was uncertain whether she would like flying at all. But Miss Cranston is made of the same stuff as New England boys on old sailing ships. She wants to see the world—the year before South America it was the South Sea, and this year it is to be the Orient.

So off she went, and found that she liked flying, and that South America offered a magnificent field for her own particular feel for the dramatic. One can imagine the feelings of the pilot when she wanted the airplane stopped in Paramaribo while a Bush Negro should be engaged to run back into the savannas and bring her a sample of witches' broom, which she had heard has swept the Dutch cacao trees out of existence, and with what patience he must have explained to the inwardly gleeful Miss Cranston that witches' broom is not what he thought she thought it was.

Yes, the impish comes to the surface from time to time, as when Miss Cranston declines to occupy the so-little table in the Rio Hotel dining room because of its closeness to the kitchen door, or when she clambers into the plane at Buenos Aires hung round with small, heavy objects removed from her luggage—silver llamas, cold cream, strings of beads, hairpins, which was Claudia's own way of evening up things. Why, she reasoned, should the men, all of whom weighed from 40 to 80 pounds more than she did, be allowed exactly the same amount of luggage, a factor which was making her souvenirs pretty expensive to transport.

There is fun and fooling in the book, but there is a vast amount of important and interesting information as well, which will be enjoyed for general reading as well as for a travel guide. And above all, the book is a friendly, pleasant appraisal of other countries and other peoples.

M. S.

North . . South . . East . . West

Front Yards and Back Yards

By Frank L. Perrin

EXPERIENCE has taught that it is impossible to build a house large enough or a fence high enough to conceal the back yard or prevent its being seen by the public. Quite thoughtfully we take care that the prospect most frequently viewed is at least attractive to the eye. That which is half hidden often destroys whatever favorable impression might be made by the picture we wish to exhibit.

In one of the resort centers of the United States, where tourists forgather in the hope of escaping the rigors of a northern winter, the lawmakers have seen fit to license horse racing and to legalize supervised betting at the two parks under what is known as the parimutuel system. In the chief city, or at least the most popular recreational center of that State, prosecutors and police, a few days ago, raided a resort and arrested a number of men who were held to answer to charges of gambling. As to the technical guilt of the resort keeper and his guests or patrons there can be, probably, not the slightest doubt. Meanwhile habitués and patrons of the race tracks who wager their money through the channels of the licensed machine are immune. Evidently gambling in which the State is assured of its agreed percentage does not offend against the moral or legal code as it is interpreted by the guardian state.

* * *

The same ambiguous or contradictory code is set up in many of the states. I have never been able to analyze the processes of reasoning by which lawmakers, prosecutors and judges, as well as a large portion of the citizens of a state, are able to differentiate, logically or otherwise, between legalized gambling, so-called, and gambling as it is operated commercially by private individuals or resort keepers. If gambling is to be forbidden, the inhibition should be general. It cannot be given a moral character by any process of so-called legalization.

I am not prepared, at the moment, to submit an argument or brief in support of the public's right, in the exercise of the police power inherent in the State, to condone or permit the sale of intoxicating beverages. But this vested or assumed right or power has been affirmed and reaffirmed by any number of court decisions and by practices abhorrent, at the moment, only to ineffective minorities. It has been made to appear to the satisfaction of many that the unlicensed traffic would continue under any circumstances, and that by recognizing and legalizing it, a way would be provided for compelling it to assist in salvaging the losses charged against it.

No such persuasive argument can be offered, it seems to me, in an effort to justify open and public gambling even at picturesque parks. The mulcting of the public can be stopped by the repeal of existing permissive legislation and the honest enforcement of the laws under which the patrons of a private gambling hall were arrested.

* * *

Within recent months, in the United States, a campaign has been carried on in an effort to have enacted laws which would permit the operation, under a licensing system, of public lotteries. I have wondered how even those men and women who have subscribed to the more or less elastic code of modern society could enlist in such a movement. It is a specious and unconvincing argument that public gambling and the buying of lottery tickets will be indulged in any way, and that organized society and government should share in the revenues derived from participants.

Every man and woman in the country, as well as every boy or girl of high school age who lives in even the smaller cities, knows that public gambling can be stopped and that it is stopped whenever community sentiment demands it. A generation ago the politically powerful Louisiana State Lottery was stamped out. Hundreds of less picturesque and pretentious imitators have since been summarily dealt with. The American people have not yet become supine or carelessly indifferent.

But it would be reassuring if a really consistent policy could be agreed upon and established. Such a policy cannot reasonably permit gambling in the front yard if it is to regard it shamefacedly and irritably in the back yard. It is just such outbursts as the one witnessed in the palm-bedecked city of our southern neighbor that may be regarded as convincing evidence that the American conscience is not asleep. Those who prey upon the public, even under the protection of license, have no vested right which cannot be revoked. The inconsistencies of the permissive system are emphasized when the operations of that system are analyzed.

The Overworked Waiter

Peter on Parties

"HUH! *parties,*" snorted Peter, who was upside down on the deep divan, his head where he should have been sitting and his feet waving comfortably off into the air.

Not having got the attention this remark deserved, he tried again.

"Parties," he said, his voice muffled by the cushions, but deep with disgust, "parties are for gurrls."

"Yes," I agreed calmly, "often they are. Although I *have* noticed that some little boys like the balloons and the cakes and things almost as much as girls. Besides, this is Audrey's party."

"Audrey's?" Peter came upright on the divan, flushed and tousled, but interested.

I nodded, but refused to enlarge upon the subject. Audrey, with her black curls and blooming red cheeks interested Peter strangely. He met her at dancing class, she a likely English lassie of thirteen, he a sturdy American lad of seven. It may have been because she had asked him to dance with her, seeing him hanging back shyly when the calisthenics were over and the teacher had shouted in stentorian tones, "Take your partners for the two-step."

At the time, I knew by the look on Peter's face that had she cried out "take your places for the crack of doom," it would have been as welcome.

Then Audrey came to the rescue. Peter, with his copper hair standing on end with his efforts, won her pity. For she came up to him and very politely, as though he had been sixty, inquired if he wouldn't like to try with her. Peter would! He put up grateful arms to her and "tried." *How* he tried! He walked around after her purposefully with his small legs so far apart that he could have carried a football endwise between his knees.

After that, Audrey was aces, and now she had asked Peter to her holiday party. Yet I felt the decision had to be his.

"I spose Audrey wants me to come," he said at length, thoughtfully.

"Obviously, or she wouldn't have asked you," I said, threading my needle. "But of course you don't have to go. I'm sure she wouldn't want you to come if you didn't want to."

"Oh well——" Peter returned to his upside down posture on the couch. The battle was won.

* * *

I stayed for the first ten minutes, meaning to keep in the background. Peter was looking very spick and span and felt uncomfortably overdressed.

Just as we reached the living room, a bevy of white-clad little girls descended the stairs from their cloak room, and Peter, taking one look at them, and seeing no men to support him, rushed back to his own cloak room.

"Peter," I said, joking him as man to man, "Peter, don't tell me you're shy."

"Huh. Guess not," said Peter, and dropping coat and hat again, he marched out, going like an early Christian martyr, with head up and shoulders back, but fully expecting to be eaten by lions.

Then Audrey appeared. "Oh, here you are, Peter. Come and meet some boys," she said, treating him exactly as though he had been sixty. He went with shy pleasure written in the place of the recent martyrdom, while I stole away home, marking another milestone for Peter as I went.

* * *

At half past six, I called for him, somewhat timidly, not knowing just *what* might have happened in the interim. Peter was surrounded by balloons and had obviously partaken largely of the feast.

"I think he's going to be an architect," said Audrey's mother, taking me aside to the entrance.

Audrey lives in an ancient house that was once a priory, and in the great front door has been cut a tiny door, through which I had to stoop as I entered. Peter had been entranced at the thought of a door cut especially for pygmies his size and had gone in and out a dozen times, deep in pleasure at the thought of nearly filling it up. Thus had Peter disported himself at his first formal party.

"Come again, Peter," Audrey smiled at him at the door, shaking his hand formally.

Here Peter, who has consigned kissing, as well as parties, to "gurrls," did a surprising thing. He lifted his face to Audrey's with a gesture which she understood, for she stooped down and kissed him gravely.

"She's nice, isn't she?" Peter inquired.

Had I been keeping a journal for him, I would have written in it, "Peter finds courtesy in women and recognizes its attractions."

Audrey is aces with me, too.

DOROTHY DESMOND

The Wide Horizon

Behind the "Great Betrayal"

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

LONDON

ONE subject demands notice in this first Diary of 1936. It is the story of the Great Betrayal and the repudiation thereof by British national wrath.

I have never known so deep, so unanimous, so formidable a revolt of outraged conscience and honor as that which broke out overnight when it became known that a British Foreign Secretary, with the substantial assent of his colleagues, had joined the French Prime Minister in proposing that half the territory of Ethiopia should be assigned to Italy, ostensibly as a means of "conciliation and peace," really to buy off her lawless aggression which Great Britain, France and forty-eight other League members had solemnly condemned.

Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues had just obtained a majority of 250 at a general election on condition that they should stand firm in support of the League and for collective security against predatory war. This condition they straightway ignored. It did not occur to them that they were doing aught amiss until what Mr. Baldwin called "the response from the depths" overwhelmed them.

Even then Sir Samuel Hoare, the Foreign Secretary, would not admit he had been wrong; but, as the ship of state was making bad weather, he jumped overboard to lighten it. Had it not been for the circumstance that there was no alternative Government readily available Parliament and the country would have sent his colleagues to join him in the raging seas.

* * *

They escaped, sorely shaken. The riddle of the Hoare-Laval scheme remains: How could they do it?

I have my own answer to this riddle, and have reason to think it not wholly wrong. They were fatuously chasing a will-o'-the-wisp. Soon after the League of Nations had unanimously condemned Italian aggression on Oct. 7 last year, the British Government decided to dissolve Parliament. On Oct. 14 Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, argued that a general election could not be postponed until the spring because "we are at the beginning of what may be a very long period of difficulty, doubt, and anxiety," and the Government "must know the will of the country." His words were taken at their face value and it was assumed that the Government desired emphatic electoral approval of its stand in support of the League Covenant. Official spokesmen confirmed the assumption.

This, too, was my own belief until, toward the end of October, a highly placed civil servant happened to tell me that a thoroughgoing League policy "on the present basis" was impracticable, that there would have to be some sort of a settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict as soon as possible, that we should then do our utmost to bring Herr Hitler into "a reformed League," and that it was moonshine to talk of peace being indivisible.

On inquiry I found these notions were being busily discussed in "well-informed" quarters and that they represented the views of some cabinet ministers and of the principal Foreign Office officials. As they were not compatible with the country's interpretation of Government policy I wrote a letter to the London *Times* of Nov. 8, asking for binding assurances that the Government was not talking soundly before the election only to act unsoundly afterward.

Next day a leading Cabinet Minister, in pained surprise at my doubts, let me know that if I would tell him exactly what was in my mind he would send me a specific reply. Without compromising my informants I gave him, in writing, chapter and verse; and on Nov. 11 I received from him, also in writing, the declaration that there was no truth in any of the "rumors" I had heard. Nevertheless I asked for binding assurances from the Prime Minister. These were publicly given on the morning of Nov. 13, the eve of polling day.

* * *

On Nov. 14 the Government got its big majority. Secret steps were soon taken to promote "conciliation" between Italy and Ethiopia on the lines of the Laval-Hoare "peace proposals." Those steps were encouraged, if not prompted, by the Vatican with the knowledge and assent, if not at the wish, of the Italian "Duce." In French and British official circles the expectation was that, if Mussolini's "face" could thus be saved, an agreement might be made between Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, Republican France and Democratic Great Britain for the security of Western Europe, and that this agreement would permit Herr Hitler to join a "reformed League" in which the four powers could "rearrange" and "revise" things, notably in Central and Eastern Europe, to their liking.

This pretty plan was spoiled not only by the "leakage" of the Laval-Hoare proposals in Paris but by the official revelation that the full truth was worse than the leakage. Then the storm of indignation in Great Britain gathered and broke. British Ministers, or some of them, began to feel they had done wrong.

Some of them may not feel it even today. Some may still hanker after "conciliation" and the "Four-Power agreement." If so, they had better beware. The ground swell after the storm is far from having subsided.